CITY OF BRADFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER

1925

IDLE, BRADFORD:
WATMOUGHS LIMITED, PRINTERS.

.7845—300 (529).

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PREFACE

The following report on the health of the City has been compiled along the lines laid down in the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

The chief vital statistics for the year 1925 were :—

Estimated population	290,200
Birth rate	16·63 per 1,000 of population
Death rate	13·97 per 1,000 ,, ,,
Zymotic death rate	0·65 per 1,000 ,, ,,
Tuberculosis death rate ...	0·98 per 1,000 ,, ,,
Infantile Mortality rate ...	95 per 1,000 births

As compared with 1924 these figures show a fall of 0·31 per 1,000 in the birth rate and a fall of 0·89 in the death rate. There was a rise of 0·34 in the zymotic death rate, the tuberculosis death rate showed a slight decrease, while the infantile mortality rate shows a rise of ·3 per 1,000 births.

JOHN J. BUCHAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Bradford,
1*st July*, 1926.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Area and Population. The City of Bradford has an area of 22,880 acres, and the population as adjusted by the Registrar General for the middle of 1925 is 290,200.

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

Wards	Estimated Population, 1925	Area of Wards in Acres	Persons per Acre
Allerton	11822	2861	4·1
Bolton	8825	1001	8·8
Bradford Moor	24593	680	36·2
East	16398	385	42·6
East Bowling	17526	565	31·0
Eccleshill	10785	1221	8·8
Exchange	2878	118	24·4
Great Horton	24224	1289	18·8
Heaton	17735	883	20·1
Idle	8241	1693	4·9
Listerhills	15528	321	48·4
Little Horton	16096	425	37·9
Manningham	22869	449	50·9
North	11858	353	33·6
North Bierley East	12144	2419	5·0
North Bierley West	11030	1836	6·0
South	14191	303	46·8
Thornton	5486	2251	2·4
Tong	7385	2659	2·8
West	9624	162	59·4
West Bowling	20962	1003	20·9
City	290200	22880	12·7

The average density of population varies from 2·4 persons per acre Thornton Ward to 59·4 in the West Ward.

Births. The number of births registered in the 52 weeks ending 2nd January, 1926, was 4,827, of which 2,493 were males, and 2,335 females. This gives a birth-rate for the year of 16·63 per 1,000, a decrease of 0·31 per 1,000 from last year.

AVERAGE QUINQUENNIAL BIRTH-RATES FROM 1871.

1871-75	39·0	1896-1900	25·1	1921-25	17·9
1876-80	35·6	1901-05	22·6		
1881-85	31·1	1906-10	20·1		
1886-90	29·8	1911-15	19·0		
1891-95	27·5	1916-20	15·4		

Illegitimacy. Of the 4,827 births registered 227 or 4·7 per cent. were illegitimate. This rate is 1·0 per cent. lower than in 1924.

Deaths. The total deaths occurring in Bradford in 1925 was 4,039, after making additions and deductions of persons dying away from their place of residence the number becomes 4,055. The corrected death-rate is therefore 13·97 per 1,000, or 0·89 per 1,000 lower than in 1924.

AVERAGE QUINQUENNIAL DEATH-RATES FROM 1871.

1871-75	25·9	1896-1900	17·9	1921-25	14·1
1876-80	22·3	1901-05	16·3		
1881-85	19·9	1906-10	15·1		
1886-90	20·9	1911-15	15·5		
1891-95	19·7	1916-20	16·0		

The death-rate among the male population in 1925 was 15·19 and among the female population 12·94 per 1,000.

The birth and death rates in the various wards of the city are set out in the table on page 7. All the wards in the city with the exception of the North Bierley West, Heaton and West Wards show some natural increase in the population.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN EACH WARD.

Ward	Number		Rates per 1000	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
Allerton	151	136	12·77	11·50
Bolton	133	108	15·07	12·24
Bradford Moor ...	472	292	19·19	11·87
East	276	240	16·83	14·64
East Bowling ...	333	253	19·00	14·44
Eccleshill	158	126	14·65	11·68
Exchange	59	48	20·50	16·68
Great Horton ...	324	289	13·38	11·93
Heaton	218	218	12·29	12·29
Idle	143	91	17·35	11·04
Listerhills	264	243	17·00	15·65
Little Horton ...	273	239	16·96	14·85
Manningham ...	411	289	17·97	12·64
North	249	235	21·00	19·82
North Bierley East ...	189	177	15·56	14·58
North Bierley West...	161	167	14·60	15·14
South	335	257	23·61	18·11
Thornton	73	66	13·31	12·03
Tong	116	97	15·71	13·13
West	189	197	19·64	20·47
West Bowling ...	300	287	14·31	13·69
City	4827	4055	16·63	13·97

Mortality at Different Ages. The following Table shows the tota deaths in each age group during the past six years.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH YEAR AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

Age	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Under 1 year	563	619	456	412	462	461
1— 2 years	61	149	102	138	121	138
2— 5 ,,	81	81	81	85	97	104
5—15 ,,	121	103	95	90	70	95
15—25 ,,	159	151	160	144	144	123
25—45 ,,	513	479	485	484	464	444
45—65 ,,	1127	1056	1154	1144	1303	1233
over 65 ,,	1289	1356	1551	1501	1734	1457

The infantile mortality rate for 1925 was 95 per 1,000 births a against 92 for 1924. The mortality between one and sixty-five year was 8·0 per 1,000, and over sixty-five years 85·7 per 1,000.

From the above Table it will be seen that the chief decrease in th number of deaths occurred at ages over sixty-five years.

Public Institutions. The accommodation in all kinds of institution available for Bradford amounts to more than 3,500 beds or 1·2 per cent of the population or about 1 in 80.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS, 1925.

Hospital	Number of beds	Character of cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Cases treated in outdoor departments
Bradford Royal Infirmary ...	210	General	3579	13220*
Bradford Children's Hospital	74	Children	1365	3439
Royal Eye and Ear Hospital	72	Eye & Ear	2832	10652
Totals	356	—	7776	27311

*Exclusive of cases in the venereal and orthopædic clinics and dental cases.

At the out-patient department of the Bradford Royal Infirmary ,631 persons were treated as out-patients, and 5,589 as casualty cases, and 441 as dental cases. The number of attendances made by out-patients was 34,453, and by casualty cases 26,458. At the venereal clinic there were 5,363 attendances, and at the orthopædic department 27,555 treatments were given.

The total number of patients admitted to municipal hospitals in 1925 was 8,430, the nature of the cases is given elsewhere in this report n dealing with each hospital. On the 31st December, 1925, there were 62 patients maintained in institutions for the mentally defective.

At the end of the year the number of persons in receipt of relief n the Bradford Union was: Institutional 1,401, and Domiciliary 3,350, equal to 20·4 per 1,000 of the population; the corresponding figures for North Bierley Union, a part of which is in the city, was, Institutional 45 and Domiciliary 2,098, equal to 19·0 per 1,000 of population.

PROPORTION PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN RECEIPT OF RELIEF.

	Indoor	Outdoor	Total Chargeable
England and Wales ...	5·7	28·5	34·2
Bradford Union	6·0	14·4	20·4
North Bierley Union ...	3·3	15·7	19·0

The number of deaths in public institutions is given on the Tables on pages 10 and 11.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Name of Institution	1923	1924	1925
Bradford Union	77	58	64
North Bierley Union	40	48	47
Other Poor Law Institutions ...	3	2	1
Menston Asylum	69	71	63
Other Asylums	13	15	7
Royal Infirmary	181	176	172
Children's Hospital	54	77	72
Eye and Ear Hospital	9	6	9
St. Catherine's Home	12	8	15
Other Voluntary Hospitals ...	13	19	5
St. Luke's Hospital	724	809	794
Leeds Road Hospital	54	28	58
Bierley Hall Hospital	30	27	14
Grassington Sanatorium ...	9	17	12
North Bierley Joint Hospital ...	3	3	3
Calverley Joint Hospital ...	1	3	1
Other Institutions	7	12	15
Total	1299	1379	1352

It will be noted that in 1925, 112 deaths, or 2·8 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in Poor Law Hospitals; 70 deaths or 1·7 per cent. in Lunatic Asylums; 273 deaths, or 6·7 per cent., in Voluntary Hospitals; and 882 deaths, or 21·7 per cent., in Municipal Hospitals.

The percentage of the total deaths in the city occurring in public institutions in 1925 was 30·0.

The age incidence of deaths in Public Institutions is shown in the following Table :—

	Poor Law Hospitals	Lunatic Asylums	Voluntary Hospitals	Municipal Hospitals	Other Institutions	Total	Per cent. of Deaths at each age.
Under 1	—	—	48	81	5	134	29·1
1— 2	—	—	16	38	—	54	39·1
2— 5	—	—	11	27	—	38	36·5
5—15	—	—	17	30	1	48	50·5
15—25	—	2	14	45	—	61	49·6
25—45	2	22	49	140	4	217	48·4
45 65	32	29	89	257	4	411	33·3
65 and over	78	17	29	264	1	389	26·7
Total ...	112	70	273	882	15	1352	30·0

Certification of Deaths. 3,651 deaths, or 90·0 per cent., were certified by medical practitioners, and 395 or 9·8 per cent., by the coroner after inquest, and 9, or 0·2 per cent., were uncertified. The Table on the following page shows the causes of death as found at the inquests held.

Return Showing the Number of Inquests held, and Verdicts returned during the year ended 31st December, 1925.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Wilful Murder	Manslaughter	Temporary Insanity	Intemperance	Anthrax	Accidents	Natural and Unknown Causes	Open Verdicts	Totals	Remarks
Violence	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	There were also 9 cases where, after enquiries were made, the Coroner found that Inquests were not necessary.
Burns and Scalds ...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	
Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Motor Vehicles ...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	
Other Conveyances ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	
Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	
Falls	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	
Suffocation	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	
Poisoning	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	5	
Intemperance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	
SUICIDES—										
Drowning	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	10	
Hanging	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	
Poisoning	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	3	17	
Other Means ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	12	
Natural and Unknown Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	...	237	
TOTALS	4	1	35	—	1	109	237	8	395	

TABLE A.

VITAL STATISTICS OF BRADFORD FROM 1894.

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1894	220,218	27·1	17·0	1·69	144
1895	221,435	26·6	19·8	2·57	203
1896	222,658	26·7	16·8	1·59	143
1897	223,895	25·4	17·4	2·24	179
1898	225,133	24·8	17·5	2·20	184
1899	226,373	24·3	18·4	2·43	181
1900	278,634	24·1	17·1	1·43	141
1901	279,969	23·0	16·7	1·86	168
1902	280,833	23·3	15·7	1·38	138
1903	281,799	23·4	16·2	1·32	148
1904	282,568	22·2	17·4	2·43	167
1905	283,441	21·3	15·3	1·45	144
1906	284,314	20·9	16·2	1·97	152
1907	285,189	20·1	14·7	0·91	124
1908	286,071	21·0	15·7	1·46	143
1909	286,954	19·2	14·6	0·68	116
1910	287,839	19·1	14·3	1·26	127
1911	288,723	19·0	15·0	1·60	140
1912	289,618	19·3	14·5	0·82	98
1913	290,540	19·6	15·1	1·10	128
1914	291,482	19·6	15·7	1·22	122
1915	*280,737	17·4	16·9	1·22	123
1916	*271,105	16·67	15·99	0·61	118
1917	*266,338	13·06	15·34	0·81	132
1918	*259,707	13·30	19·13	1·07	123
1919	*282,714	13·40	16·27	0·31	113
1920	293,979	20·52	13·31	0·42	93
1921	291,100	19·57	13·72	0·66	109
1922	291,300	17·92	14·02	0·36	87
1923	290,800	18·19	13·75	0·48	78
1924	290,200	16·94	14·86	0·31	92
1925	290,200	16·63	13·97	0·65	95

* Civil population.

II.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF BRADFORD.

(*A*) *Water.* The water supply of Bradford, as provided by the Corporation Waterworks, is obtained from several upland surface sources and is distributed throughout the city by gravitation. The supply is constant and the water is generally soft and of good quality. At the end of the year there were 76 farms and 283 houses in isolated localities in the city not connected with the Corporation mains. Five years ago, there were 90 farms and 390 houses in the city not so connected. Of the several sources of supply, only one exhibits in its natural state any plumbo-solvency. This is the supply from Thornton Moor, 1,241 feet above sea level, where water is collected from peaty uplands to the west of the city. This water is treated at the reservoir, before distribution, by the addition of calcium carbonate and subsequent filtration through slow sand filters. This considerably diminishes the degree of plumbo-solvency. Constant observations are taken of this water as distributed in the city, and the following table gives the average results of analyses of 64 samples taken in 1925.

Average Results of Analyses of Water as distributed.

	Grains per Gallon			
	Lead	Lead taken up in 24 hours	Alkalinity	Hardness
64 samples before 8 a.m. ...	0·0047	0·1340	1·742	4·812
64 samples after 1 p.m.	None	0·1397	—	—

It is of some interest to compare these results with the results got five years ago when the treatment was first commenced. In that year, 72 samples were taken before 8 a.m. and they gave an average amount of lead present of ·0754 grains per gallon and took up ·0581 grains per gallon in 24 hours after exposure to a bright lead surface. The average alkalinity of these samples was 1·78, and the average degree of hardness was 3·76. It will be noticed that while the total plumbo-solvency and lead present remains practically the same, the amount of lead present in the water when drawn before 8 a.m. has almost entirely disappeared. The natural water contains a total plumbo-solvency equal to ·18 grains per gallon, so that the main results of the treatment are (1) a reduction of 25% of the total 24 hours' exposure plumbo-solvency, and (2) a marked impedance of the plumbo-solvent action of the water as distributed under normal conditions. If, however, the water is tested under theoretical laboratory conditions, the 24 hours' plumbo-solvency shows comparatively little change.

The number of notices served to secure a proper water supply under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was 20, affecting 81 houses. Most of the complaints arose from defects in the service pipes.

(*B*) *Drainage and Sewerage.* There are 181 farms and 1,001 houses not connected with the Corporation sewers. One house has been connected during the year, and two farms and one cottage have been abolished.

(*C*) *Closet Accommodation and Scavenging.* During the year 1,720 new water closets were provided. These included 157 additional water closets for dwelling-houses, and 1,441 were in the conversion of privies, the ashpits in connection therewith being replaced by dry ashpits or dust bins. Ninety-seven water closets were provided for factories and workshops, and 25 for other premises.

ESTIMATE OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT THE END OF 1925.

(i.) Dwelling-houses.

	No. of Houses	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies
WATER CLOSETS.				
More than one sanitary convenience to each house ...	5834	9907	530	344
One to each house	41778	41778	—	—
Less than one to each house ...	19170	9942	—	—
WASTE WATER CLOSETS.				
One to each house	7209	—	7209	—
Less than one to each house ...	250	—	125	—
PRIVIES.				
One to each house	1007	—	—	1007
Less than one to each house ...	1623	—	—	863
Totals	76871	61627	7864	2214

SUMMARY.

	Number	Percentage
Houses with water closets	66,782	86·87
Houses with waste water closets	7,459	9·70
Houses with privies only	2,630	3·43

During the past five years the number of privies in use in dwelling-houses in Bradford has decreased from 9.802 to 2,214.

(ii.) Business and other Premises.

	No of Premises	Water Closets	Privies
Factories, workshops, and other business premises ...	4575	11820	213
Places of worship, schools, public institutions, clubs, &c.	557	4261	185
Totals	5132	16081	398

In these premises the number of privies have fallen during the past five years from 565.

(iii.) Totals.

	1925.		1920.	
Number of water closets	77,708		63,881	
Number of waste water closets ...	7,864		7,958	
Number of privies	2,612		10,367	
	———	88,184	———	82,206
Number of wet ashpits	1,669		7,932	
Number of dry ashpits	32,229		30,343	
Number of dust bins	16,387		8,434	
	———	50,285	———	46,709

Progress of Conversion of Privies to Water Closets, 1906-1925.

Year	Dwellinghouses		Factories and Workshops		Other Premises		Totals	
	W.C's.	Privies	W.C's.	Privies	W.C's.	Privies	W.C's.	Privies
1906	983	—	180	—	—	32	1163	32
1907	823	—	246	—	15	24	1084	24
1908	1854	25	254	2	78	5	2188	32
1909	1969	12	194	2	28	1	2191	15
1910	1945	18	217	2	—	—	2162	20
1911	2128	8	202	—	35	2	2365	10
1912	2917	9	196	—	95	—	3208	9
1913	3990	1	160	—	88	—	4238	1
1914	3123	1	127	—	14	—	3264	1
1915	2028	—	151	—	50	—	2229	—
1916	155	—	128	—	16	8	299	8
1917	30	—	70	—	—	—	100	—
1918	27	1	125	—	6	—	158	1
1919	77	5	135	—	22	—	234	5
1920	461	—	223	—	29	—	713	—
1921	1108	—	158	—	30	—	1296	—
1922	1654	—	134	—	25	—	1813	—
1923	2124	—	131	—	20	—	2275	—
1924	1503	—	89	—	31	—	1623	—
1925	1598	—	97	—	25	—	1720	—

The number of times each ashpit was emptied during the year was n the average 8. The dust bins are emptied each week.

During the period under review, 518 personal applications were made to the Sanitary Office for the cleansing of ashpits, as against 584 he previous year. Five hundred and ninety-six applications were eceived through the post, as against 413, and 1,462 were made by the Sanitary Inspectors as against 2,292 the previous year, the total being 2,576, as against 3,289 for the previous year.

PLANS PASSED BY THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1925.

Five hundred and nine plans have been approved by the Health Committee for the construction of the following works :—

1,234 water closets affecting 1,514 dwelling-houses.
34 water closets affecting 22 licensed premises.
9 urinals affecting 9 licensed premises.
98 water closets affecting 54 factories and workshops.
26 water closets affecting 13 schools, clubs, and other premises.
4 urinals affecting 4 schools, clubs and other premises.

(*D*) *Sanitary Inspection of District.* The number of tests to drains and sanitary fittings made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 5,528, of which 1,623 were volatile tests with 283 positive results, 3,849 were coloured water tests with 314 positive results, 56 smoke tests with 21 positive results, and 1 hydraulic test with no positive result. In 442 of the houses tested infectious disease was present, in 286 cases diphtheria with 26 positive results, in 12 enteric fever with 2 positive results, and in 144 other diseases with 15 positive results. In 36 cases the system of drainage was such as to render impracticable the application of a test.

The drainage of 37 blocks of property comprising 202 houses and other premises were dealt with under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1876, as against 176 houses the previous year. These defects were found as a result of tests applied to the drains, in two cases after the occurrence of infectious disease; in nine cases after complaint from the tenants of bad smells in the cellars; in 16 cases after complaints of water in the cellars; and in ten cases from defects found by the District Inspectors during the progress of drainage work. All these were dealt with by the City Surveyor after being referred to him by the Health Committee, and where necessary notices were served by this Department for private drainage work.

Three hundred and twenty-eight downspouts have been disconnected from drains and sewers as against 333 last year. Accounts have been received and passed for payment for the disconnection of 75 downspouts at 69 houses, as against 12 downspouts at 13 houses last year. The total cost of the work involved was £103 1s. 5d., or an average of £1 7s. 6d. for each downspout. The total amount payable by the Corporation was £51 15s. 1d.

The District Sanitary Inspectors have made 111,032 inspections nd visits for the investigation and suppression of nuisances. The otal number of nuisances reported was 11,042. The following statenent shows the nature and amount of work performed by the Inspectors uring the year, together with the figures for the five preceding years or comparison.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE, 1920-1925.

	No. of Cases.					
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
rainage and Sanitary Arrangements—						
Choked drains cleansed	1627	1559	1466	1226	1316	1276
Drains amended	725	684	761	803	677	748
Drains reconstructed	199	383	540	1003	1228	1190
Extra drains provided	59	115	180	249	436	512
Cellars drained	12	18	37	99	63	75
Drains underneath houses abolished ...	7	19	10	20	12	35
Drainage systems intercepted from sewer	6	6	14	26	49	34
Open drain inlets trapped	2	8	7	8	7	7
Waste pipes trapped	32	35	36	28	22	36
Waste pipes disconnected	16	34	36	25	28	47
Rain water pipes disconnected	122	78	204	385	333	328
Rain water conductors repaired or renewed	2627	1820	2318	1258	1261	1628
House sinks repaired or renewed ...	93	147	104	101	100	82
New house sinks provided	193	193	30	39	32	58
Water closet pedestals renewed	18	45	238	97	137	117
Water closets and flushing apparatus repaired	384	567	468	296	328	317
Water closets cleansed	223	145	125	115	158	144
Water closet apartments cleansed and limewashed	522	753	536	382	405	784
Water closet apartments properly lighted and ventilated	45	2	—	10	15	—
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	53	38	52	29	32	31
Soil pipes (indoors) abolished	2	1	1	3	1	3
Urinals cleansed amended, or screened	23	26	27	10	17	18
Urinals remodelled	2	8	8	2	3	2
New urinals provided	—	4	4	3	1	2
rivies and Ashpits—						
Privy structures abolished	43	146	347	287	111	91
Deposit of slops in ashpit prohibited ...	28	36	29	58	19	32
General repairs executed	1135	1307	1071	805	895	882
Privy apartments cleansed and limewashed	185	202	193	54	135	85
Dust bins repaired or renewed	573	678	569	566	469	487
welling-houses, Etc.—						
Dampness excluded	391	387	407	334	236	179
Roofs repaired	913	883	650	383	369	550
General repairs executed	755	936	757	510	467	650
Houses or parts cleansed or limewashed	257	334	317	189	248	195
Ventilation improved	55	89	39	18	14	14
Overcrowding abated	9	10	9	17	15	17
Cellar areas cleansed	46	35	56	32	36	24
Caravans removed	35	10	38	7	16	25
Houses reported for the provision of water closets	752	2130	2206	1342	1266	990
Houses reported for the provision of privies	11	—	8	37	—	—

	No. of Cases.					
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Courts, Backyards, Stable Yards, Etc.—						
Paving repaired in yards and passages	134	176	166	146	165	271
Yards and passages newly paved ...	27	11	5	12	16	9
Yards cleansed	242	130	151	110	181	157
Passages cleansed and limewashed ...	199	175	221	140	132	174
Keeping of Animals, Etc.—						
Improper keeping of swine prohibited ...	11	20	10	4	4	8
Improper keeping of fowls prohibited ...	103	136	80	71	64	54
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	207	192	160	129	145	133
Accumulations of manure removed ...	75	89	111	69	52	54
Manure pits repaired	9	5	7	7	2	1
Manure pits provided	1	6	2	—	2	—
Miscellaneous Nuisances—						
Dangerous places made secure	272	214	236	66	134	108
Effluvium nuisances abated	31	46	58	33	20	16
Other unclassified nuisances abated ...	53	113	141	196	263	327
Special Inspections—						
Graveyards	50	59	76	41	52	41
Offensive trade premises	243	209	237	193	206	247
School inspections	635	553	523	661	763	642
Zymotic diseases investigated and visits	4406	3697	4153	3127	3265	3322
Complaints specially investigated ...	2779	2818	2629	2252	2245	2337

During the year 1,283 complaints as to nuisances were received, as against 1,318 the previous year. The number of statutory notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 2,947, as against 2,815 last year. The number of preliminary notices served for dangerous places to be made secure was 22, as against 15 the previous year. There were 108 of these places dealt with as against 134 last year. In default of compliance with notices served, 47 cases were heard before the City Magistrates. In 5 cases Orders were made by the Court, which with one exception were complied with. In the case excepted the case against the defendant was dismissed. In 30 cases proceedings were withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been completed either before the hearing of the case or during the time of the adjournment. One case was dismissed. In 11 cases fines were inflicted amounting to £10 3s. The total amount of fines and costs inflicted was £14 12s.

The number of visits made to burial grounds was 41, as against 52 last year. No irregularities were observed. In accordance with a licence issued by the Home Secretary one re-interment was supervised at Bowling Cemetery.

One new public urinal was erected during the year at Carlisle Road, and a new stone structure was substituted for the old iron convenience situate at the top of St. Enoch's Road, which was made necessary by the street improvements recently carried out there.

Periodical inspection of the sanitary conditions at Cinemas and places of Public Entertainment is carried out by the District Sanitary Inspectors, and 151 recorded inspections have been made during the year, as against 124 the previous year. In 10 instances only the attention of the manager was called to minor defects which were observed, and in each case these were remedied.

One hundred and twenty inspections have been made by the woman Sanitary Inspector of the conveniences for women in public parks, and in 17 cases nuisances were found existing and the attention of the caretakers drawn thereto. As a result, these conveniences are being kept in a more cleanly and sanitary condition.

(*E.*) *Workshop and Shop Inspection, &c.*

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

I.—INSPECTIONS (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS).

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES ... ... (Including Factory Laundries and Factory Bakehouses)	692	30	—
WORKSHOPS ... ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	3944	56	—
WORKPLACES ... ... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report)	261	43	—
TOTALS	4897	129	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars		Number of Defects			Prosecutions
		Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—					
Want of cleanliness		207	207	...	...
Want of ventilation		25	25	...	...
Overcrowding		3	3	...	...
Want of drainage to floors		4	4	...	...
Other nuisances		779	769	...	...
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	34	31	...	...
	unsuitable or defective	118	104	...	...
	not separate for sexes	18	18	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)		2	2	...	
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops, Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)		...	...	...	...
TOTALS		1190	1163	...	...

III.—HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS' LIST. SECTION 107.								
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending in Lists	Outwork in Infected Premises (SS. 109-110).	Prosecutions.
	Sending in twice in the year			Sending in once in the year					
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers				
		Contractors	Workmen		Contractors	Workmen		Instances	Failing to send in Lists
WEARING APPAREL—									
(1) Making, &c.	280	319	359	13	8	11	271	...	2
(2) Cleansing and Washing ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery	8	31	13	...	...	...	8	...	...
Curtains and Furniture	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
Household Linen	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Umbrellas	3	6	10	...	...	...	3	...	...
Electro-plate	2	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Locks, Latches and Keys	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weaving, &c.	138	236	106	32	32	35	239	...	1
TOTALS	436	613	496	45	40	46	525	...	3

IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS, ETC.

Workshops on the Register (S.131) at the end of the year	Number
Workshops	2346
,, Bakehouses	347
Factory Bakehouses	113
Total	2806

V.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class		Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—		
Failing to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 133), 1901		94
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Act, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5), 1901	Notified by H.M. Inspectors	59
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	52
Other Reports to H.M. Inspectors		9
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—		
Workshop Bakehouses in use at the end of the year ...		23
Factory Bakehouses in use at the end of the year ...		14
Total		251

(2) SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1921.

Shops Inspected. The total number of shops on the register is 7,572, as compared with 7,433 last year. The number of visits and investigations made to shops where young persons were employed was 725. In 106 shops the employers had failed to exhibit the notice referring to the specific provisions of the Act, and with one exception they were cautioned. The remaining employer was prosecuted. Nineteen young persons were found to be employed in shops after having been previously on the same day employed in Factories for the full number of hours permitted by the Factory and Workshop Act. All these young persons were employed in the same shop, and the employer was prosecuted. Visits were made to 1,097 shops where female assistants were employed, and in all but two cases it was found that seats were provided for the assistants in accordance with the Act. The shopkeepers concerned were cautioned.

In 33 shops no notice was fixed specifying the day of the weekly half-holiday. In 23 instances shops were found open and the occupiers selling non-exempted articles on the weekly half-holiday, and 11 persons were found hawking on the day fixed for the closing of shops. Proceedings were taken against 2 shopkeepers, and the remaining offenders were cautioned. The occupiers of 152 shops were found not displaying the notices specifying the exempted trades for which they were remaining open after the closing hour on the weekly half-holiday. They were all cautioned. Fourteen assistants were found employed after half-past one o'clock on the day of their weekly half-holiday. Two of the employers were prosecuted and the remainder cautioned. In 213 cases employers failed to provide the prescribed form relating to their assistants' half-holiday. One employer was prosecuted, and the remainder were cautioned. In 17 instances it was found that assistants were not having intervals for meals as prescribed by the Act. The employers were all warned.

Closing Orders. As a result of inspections made after closing hours, 5 shops were found open in contravention of the Orders, and one person was found hawking after the closing hour fixed for shops. All the persons concerned were cautioned. During the month of February a petition was received from the butchers of the City asking the Council to amend the existing Closing Order for this particular class of shops to be closed on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays at 7 p.m., Fridays 8 p.m., and Saturdays 9 p.m., with Wednesdays the weekly half-holiday at 1 p.m. The signatures were verified, and as the two-thirds majority was obtained, an Order was made on the 18th day of May, and subsequently received the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

Shops (Early Closing) Acts 1920-1. As a result of night inspections and inspections on Sundays and Holidays, 18 shops were found open, and one person was found hawking, after the closing hour. Two of the persons concerned were prosecuted and the remainder were warned.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following is a summary of the prosecutions taken under :—

Nature of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Penalties.			Costs.		
Shops Act, 1912—1921.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Failing to affix Prescribed Form relating to Assistants' Weekly Half-holiday ...	1				0	5	0
Failing to allow Shop Assistants a Weekly Half-holiday ...	2	1	10	0			
Failing to observe Weekly Half-holiday Orders	2	2	0	0			
Failing to affix Abstract relating to Young Persons	1	1	0	0	0	5	0
Employing Young Persons in Shop after they had been employed in a Factory the full number of hours permitted by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 ...	6	3	0	0	1	10	0
Breach of Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920	2	6	0	0			
Factory and Workshop Act, 1901							
Failing to send in list of Outworkers	3	2	10	0	0	11	0
Totals	17	16	0	0	2	11	0

(3) RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

During the year 18 samples of flock were obtained and submitted to the City Analyst for analysis. With one exception these samples were found to conform to the standard of cleanliness prescribed by the regulation made under the Act. In the remaining case the maker of the flock was warned.

(4) CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1909.

Forty-nine visits were made to cinema houses in the City respecting the exclusion of children under the age of 10 years, owing to the prevalence of infectious disease in the district, but no such children were found to have been admitted to the cinemas in contravention of the regulations.

(F) Premises, Etc., Controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.

(1) COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

At the end of the year there were 19 registered common lodging houses in the City, comprising 110 sleeping-rooms, and affording accommodation for 855 males, 30 females, and 24 couples, a total of 933 persons nightly. Four applications have been received for registration of keepers. Three have been granted and one was under consideration.

The total number of nights spent by the lodgers accommodated was 264,653, as against 284,941 during the previous year, a decrease of 20,288; so that an average of 725 persons were living in common lodging houses in 1925, representing 77·7 per cent. of the available accommodation occupied. In 1920, the average number of persons living in common lodging houses was 835, representing 91 per cent. of the accommodation then available.

The following table shows the number of nights spent by single men, women, young persons, and couples in lodging houses in 1925.

ADULTS		Couples	8 to 21 years		Under 8 years	
Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
240858	6781	8032	295	9	245	401

The whole of the houses have been limewashed and cleansed in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 1,134; of these 17 were made during the night, but no case of overcrowding or illegal occupation of day-rooms was found to exist. No difficulties have been experienced in gaining admittance at any time.

Police Court proceedings were resorted to in one case against a keeper for failing to comply with the regulations. Fines amounting to 50/- were inflicted.

(2) CANAL BOATS.

The number of boats inspected within the City Boundary was 95.

The following is a detailed list of the breaches of the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations found to exist :—2 boats with no certificate on board; 1 boat not properly marked; 1 boat the cabins required painting; 1 boat without proper water cask.

Five notices were served for the above breaches, which were complied with and the defects duly remedied. There has been no infectious disease notified to exist on canal boats during the year, and no difficulty has been experienced in gaining admittance for the purposes of inspection at any time.

(3) OFFENSIVE TRADES, Etc.

The number of offensive trades in the City is 336, of which 283 are fish fyers. One hundred and eighty-three of the fish fryers and 3 other offensive trades are subject to annual licences. The number of visits of inspection made to these premises during the year was, to fish fryers 1,103, and to other offensive trades 222. There were no prosecutions for breaches of the Offensive Trade Bye-laws during the year.

Twenty-five applications for permission to establish the trade of fish fryer were made. None were granted. Forty-eight applications to transfer businesses were granted, and one was refused. No temporary licences were granted. In 1920 there were 325 established offensive trades, of which 281 were fish fryers.

(4) SCHOOLS.

The number of visits made for the sanitary inspection of schools was 642, as against 763 the previous year. At St. Oswald's School, Little Horton, 8 trough closets have been abolished and washdown pedestal closets substituted, 4 in the Boys' Department and 4 in the Girls' Department. At Fairweather Green Council School 17 downspouts have been disconnected from the drains or sewers and made to discharge over self-cleansing gully traps.

(G.) Other Sanitary Work.

(1) SMOKE INSPECTION.

Nine hundred and fifty-four special observations have been made of
rnace chimneys during the year. One hundred and forty-one chimneys
ere found to be either offending or on the verge of offence. Three
ndred and eighty-seven furnaces in connection therewith were examined
the Inspector, the methods of working investigated, the causes of
noke ascertained and the persons responsible advised thereof. In this
spect 186 persons were interviewed who were either individually or
intly responsible. These persons included 27 managers or owners,
engineers or firemen, and 118 stokers.

Proceedings were instituted against one engineer for discharging
nse smoke for 37 minutes during an hour's observation. Investigation
emed to show that the smoke was due to working with too thick fires,
it the defendant alleged in Court that the smoke was not dense, and
e case was dismissed.

Acting on the suggestions of the Stipendiary Magistrate, the
spector has cautioned the engineer, stoker, or person concerned when
offence has been noted, and then made another observation of the
imney on or off the premises. This method has proved in practice
effective during the year, and many persons have had to be repeatedly
alt with and no permanent diminution of smoke discharges brought
out in these cases. It is a matter of great regret that an appeal to
ason should meet with so little response by the foulers of the atmos-
ere, and that only fines and prosecutions can bring home to them the
deous nature of their offence, but it has become urgently necessary
revert to the former procedure.

During the year proceedings were instituted in four instances and
e still pending against one firm for discharging cinder grit from their
oiler chimneys.

Monthly tests have been made of the amount of solid atmospheric
npurities deposited in an industrial portion of the City, with the
llowing results :—

Month	Weight of Deposits in tons per sq. mile
January	136·54
February	146·63
March	108·20
April	112·59
May	160·44
June	268·64
July	222·79
August	126·40
September	245·73
October	231·18
November	373·02
December	392·49
Yearly total	2523·65

(2) THE RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Corporation Rat Catcher under the operation of the above-named Act.

The figures for the five previous years are given for comparison :—

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
No. of complaints dealt with	145	142	103	102	73	46
No. of poison baits set ...	4946	1851	1179	1947	1502	1447
No. of poison baits taken ...	3561	1013	543	826	637	695
No. of rats caught alive ...	441	915	1913	1564	1361	1802
No. of rats caught dead ...	150	138	121	279	247	220
Totals ...	591	1053	2034	1843	1608	20[illegible]
The charges made for the Rat Catcher's services amounted to a sum equal to the percentages as given of the wages paid to him	20%	32%	46%	31%	33%	54%

All rats caught are checked at Hammerton Street Destructor Works where they are destroyed.

III.—FOOD.

(A) MILK SUPPLY.

The Veterinary Inspector (Mr. W. Halstead, M.R.C.V.S.) reports at there is an average cow population of 3,441 dairy cows in the City, oused in 266 dairy farms. The amount of milk produced by these ows is estimated at 7,500 gallons per day, whilst about 7,000 gallons ome into the City by train or road; the total quantity of milk conumed in the City being about 14,500 gallons daily.

The City dairy herds were regularly inspected during the year, Mr. alstead paying 722 visits to dairy farms. At these inspections 32 ses of Tuberculosis were noted, rendering untreated milk dangerous consumers. Of these 32 cows, 24 were affected with Tuberculosis of e Udder, and were members of 24 herds whose total daily milk production is estimated at 788 gallons per day; the remaining 8 cows were fected with advanced Tuberculosis (other forms). As to the disposal these cows, 10 were slaughtered by the owners, 11 were removed tside the City and lost sight of, and 11 were dealt with der the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The -introduction of this Order on the 1st September, 1925, enables ese dangerously Tubercular cows to be dealt with in a satisfactory anner. Since September, 11 cows in City herds, have been slaughtered der the provisions of this Order and the amount of compensation paid the owners of these animals was £101 0s. 7d.

The number of samples of milk taken by the Veterinary Inspector r bacteriological examination during the year was 251, of which 93 ere for biological tests.

One herd in the City is producing 38 gallons of milk (Grade A Tuberlin Tested) per day under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

SUMMARY.

Number of City dairy farms	266
Average milk cow population	3441
Number of visits to City farms	722
Number of visits to farms outside	27

Cows affected with :—		
(1) Tuberculosis of the Udder :		
(*a*) Slaughtered by owners	7	
(*b*) Sold	11	
(*c*) Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925	6	
	—	24
(2) Clinical Tuberculosis (other forms) :		
(*a*) Slaughtered by owners	3	
(*b*) Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925	5	
	—	8
Bacteriological Examinations (Samples)		158
Submitted for Biological Tests (Samples)		93

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Compensation paid to owners	£101 0 7
Nett Salvage received for carcases ...	£60 3 6

Cowsheds. Detailed inspections and reports were made on 26 cowsheds and 426 other visits to cowsheds for inspection and supervision of work in progress. Notices were served in respect of 36 cowsheds occupied contrary to the Regulations. At the end of the year 30 of these had been complied with. In two cases the alterations were in progress, and in 39 cases the work had of necessity to be held over until the spring of 1926. Milk production was discontinued in three instances.

The dairies, milk houses, and utensils of 118 purveyors of milk who are also registered cowkeepers have been periodically inspected. Seventeen notices have been served requiring the provision of suitable places for the storage of milk and milk utensils, and all these have been complied with.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS IN COWSHEDS.

	Found.	Remedied.
Insufficient lighting	9	12
Insufficient ventilation	20	28
Defective drainage	2	3
Defective paving	6	9
Walls to cement render	5	19
No feeding passage	5	5

	Found.	Remedied.
No manure pit	2	4
Manure pit in contact with cowshed	1	1
Repairs to manure pit	2	4
Excessive accumulation of manure	10	10
Cesspool overflowing	1	1
Dirty yard surface	4	6
Dirty cattle	6	7
Dirty cowsheds	2	2
Drain inlet in dairy	2	2
No can-house	7	10
Dirty can house	4	4
Dirty milk vessels	2	2
Cattle in stable	1	1
Total	91	130

Milk Shops, Dairies and Purveyors of Milk. There were at the end of the year 331 vendors of milk registered and residing within the City.

These registered milk vendors may be classified as follows:—

Cowkeepers and retailers	118
Retailers only (in the streets or from their homes) ...	157
Milkshops (including dairies, confectioners, small grocers, and other shops)	56

Of these 56, 12 are shops which sell milk in bottles only.

The number of visits made to these premises was 392, and generally the premises were found in a satisfactory state.

In addition to these 331 vendors residing within the City, 55 dairymen came into the City from surrounding districts to sell milk by retail.

The milk supply produced within the City is supplemented from 230 sources outside the boundary. From these sources the milk arrives in Bradford in 147 cases by rail; in 7 by tramways; and in 90 by road.

The total amount of milk produced outside the City boundary and consumed within the City is estimated to be about 7,000 gallons per day.

During the year 39 milk purveyors were registered.

Chemical Examination of Milk. Five hundred and eighty-eight samples of milk were analysed and the results are shown in tabular form on the following page. These show that 2·55% of the samples gave an analysis under 3·0% of fat, and 68·02% over 3·5% of fat; whilst 1·02% of these samples gave an analysis under 8·5% of non-fatty solids. The total number either below 3·0% of fat or 8·5% of non-fatty solids was 21, or 3·57% of the samples; five years ago 7·7% of the samples were either below 3% fat or 8·5% solids not fat.

RESULTS OF MILK ANALYSIS, 1925.

Per cent.	Fat																							Per Cent.
	Under 2·5	2·5	2·6	2·7	2·8	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·3	3·4	3·5	3·6	3·7	3·8	3·9	4·0	4·1	4·2	4·3	4·4	4·5	4·6 & over	Total	
Under 7·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under 7·5
7·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7·5
7·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7·6
7·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7·7
7·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7·8
7·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7·9
8·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8·0
8·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8·1
8·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8·2
8·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8·3
8·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8·4
8·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	8·5
8·6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	6	8·6
8·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	18	8·7
8·8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	5	1	1	2	—	·6	3	2	3	1	1	3	—	4	39	8·8
8·9	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	3	4	10	9	5	11	4	6	5	1	1	3	5	1	2	77	8·9
9·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	3	7	11	11	11	8	9	4	4	5	2	1	1	11	95	9·0
9·1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	7	1	7	10	15	14	10	8	8	5	4	4	8	2	6	116	9·1
9·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	4	4	11	11	9	8	13	10	5	2	1	7	—	7	7	106	9·2
9·3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	3	2	5	5	7	3	7	1	3	2	6	1	5	4	·0	9·3
9·4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	4	2	3	3	—	3	2	—	1	3	30	9·4
9·5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	16	9·5
9·6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	9·6
9·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9·7
9·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·8
9·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9·9
10·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10·0
Totals ...	2	2	2	2	3	4	12	17	23	25	43	53	52	60	53	52	32	20	19	29	21	19	43	588	

Bacteriological Examination of Milk. One hundred and twenty-six samples of milk taken in the course of delivery to the consumer have been submitted to the biological test for tuberculosis. Seven of the samples were reported to be positive. In 5 of these the tuberculous cows were found, and in the remaining 2 cases investigations by the West Riding County Council Authority were proceeding at the end of the year. In addition, 76 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. In 11 samples the results indicated the need for greater care by the producer in matters of cleanliness, which need was intimated to the cowkeepers concerned.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 *and* 1917. The number of samples of milk examined for preservatives was 597, and they were all found to be free from preservatives. Two samples of cream were examined for preservatives and one was found to contain 0·25% of boric acid. The vendor was cautioned by letter. In 12 instances samples of preserved cream were submitted to verify or otherwise the accuracy of the statement given on the label; one was found to contain 0·06% in excess. In all these samples of preserved cream the fat percentage was above 35. The following table gives the particulars of the analysis of the samples.

ANALYSIS OF PRESERVED CREAM.

No. of Sample	Percentage of Boric Acid indicated on Statutory Label	Percentage of Boric Acid found in Cream	Percentage of fat in Cream	Where purchased
754	0·4	·26	56·0	Dairy.
15*	0·4	·46	49·2	Dairy.
339	0·4	·23	57·6	Fruiterer's shop.
340	0·4	·40	52·0	Cafe.
348	0·4	·19	44·65	Dairy and Cafe.
349	0·4	·17	49·6	Fruiterer's shop.
350	0·4	·31	51·47	Fruiterer's shop.
359	0·4	·15	48·8	Dairy.
360	0·4	·20	49·2	Dairy.
361	0·4	·31	52·6	Fruiterer's shop.
362	0·4	·28	54·1	Fruiterer's shop.
363	0·4	·27	50·9	Fruiterer's shop.

* The vendor was cautioned by letter.

Municipal Milk Depot. At the Municipal Milk Depot in 1925 57,727 gallons of milk were obtained from 5 sources outside the City, including 10,995 gallons of Grade A Tuberculin Tested milk. The amount of milk sold was 57,245 gallons and the amount of butter and cheese made 96 lbs. Butter and cheese was only made when the milk could not be disposed of as such.

The institutions supplied with the milk were as follows :—

Hospitals and other Institutions under the Health Committee	15,054 gallons
Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme	20,415 gallons
Other Institutions and Persons	21,776 gallons
Total	57,245 gallons

(B) SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of private slaughterhouses within the City is 35, and one knacker's yard. Thirteen of these and also the knacker's yard are subject to annual license, and 22 are registered slaughterhouses. Five years ago there were 42 private slaughterhouses and one knacker's yard. The knacker's yard and 14 of the slaughterhouses were subject to annual license, while the remainder were registered. The number of visits made in 1925 to private slaughterhouses was 1,588, and to butchers' shops and potted meat and sausage-makers' premises 2,033. There were no seizures of diseased or unsound meat during the year.

The number of carcases condemned wholly or partly was 1,601. These were as follows :—

CARCASES CONDEMNED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AND DESTROYED.

	Wholly	Partly	Total
Cows	94	482	576
Heifers	7	116	123
Bullocks	3	46	49
Sheep	103	80	183
Pigs	196	374	570
Calves	76	24	100
Totals	479	1122	1601

The total weight of meat in lbs. found unsound or unwholesome was as follows :—Beef, 58,369; Mutton, 6,800; Pork, 32,560; Veal, 3,681; and Offals, 20,739; a total of 123,149 lbs., or more than 54 tons. This includes the following unclassified food-stuffs which were dealt with as being unwholesome and destroyed :—Frozen Beef, 1,471 lbs.; Dutch Udders, 423 lbs.; Frozen Kidneys, 40 lbs.; Ox Tongues, 32 lbs.; and 1,112 Udders.

The total number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs was as follows :—

	St. James's	Bolton Lane	Total
Beasts	16,107	741	16.848
Sheep	38,230	1,507	39,737
Lambs	3,047	365	3,412
Calves	5,049	44	5,093
Pigs	19,628	1,224	20,852
Totals	82,061	3,881	85,942

Of these animals 549 beasts and 286 pigs were found tuberculous, the extent and incidence of which is shown in the table :—

	Beasts		Pigs	
	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage
Wholly destroyed ...	67	0·39	83	0·39
Partially destroyed ...	47	0·27	74	0·35
Internal organs only destroyed	435	2·46	129	0·61
Totals	549	3·12	286	1·35

One case of Anthrax and 2 cases of Swine Fever occurred at St. James's Abattoir and were dealt with by the Police under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.

Mr. Frank Matthewman, the Markets Superintendent, has supplied the particulars as to the total number of animals slaughtered at the public abattoirs.

(C) OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The total weight in lbs. of other articles found unsound or unwholesome during the year was as follows:—Rabbits, 5,558; Game and Poultry, 580; Vegetables, 110,307; Fruit, 28,554; Wet Fish, 5,121; Dry Fish, 3,136; Shell Fish, 18,956; a total of 172,212 lbs., or more than 76 tons. All these articles were surrendered and destroyed.

Daily inspections are made at the City Markets. Two hundred and seventy-five applications were made for the Inspector to examine foodstuffs, and in each case where the goods were found unfit for human consumption they were surrendered and destroyed. Proceedings were instituted against two defendants for having deposited for the purpose of sale unsound fish. One was sent to prison for one month, and the other was fined 5/-. 1,098 visits were made to retail fish, game, and poultry dealers' premises. 227 visits were made to fish-curing premises, which were all found in a clean and satisfactory condition. 1,321 visits were made to ice-cream makers' premises during the year. Proceedings were instituted against seven persons for breaches of the Ice-Cream Regulations in force in the City. In 6 cases fines were inflicted amounting to £10 5s., and in the remainding case the summons was dismissed.

Shellfish and Watercress. During the year 130 samples of shellfish were obtained, consisting of mussels, 79; cockles, 31; oysters, 3; and watercress, 7.

All these samples were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for examination, with the following results:—

Number of samples obtained	Source of Samples	Nature of Samples	Where samples were obtained	Bacteriologist's Report		
				Good	Bad	Doubtful
21	North Wales	Mussels	St. James's Mkt.	12	7	2
1	Lytham ...	,,	,,	—	1	—
1	Irish ...	,,	,,	1	—	—
1	Ravenglass	,,	,,	—	—	1
24	Heysham ...	,,	,,	1	19	4
6	Dutch ...	,,	,,	5	1	—
7	Fleetwood	,,	,,	2	4	1
8	Boston (Linc.)	,,	,,	4	3	1
10	Dalbeattie	,,	,,	5	3	2
3	American ...	Oysters	,,	3	—	—
3	Bolton-le-Sands ...	Cockles	,,	1	1	1
1	Silverdale...	,,	,,	1	—	—
1	Barra (Oban)	,,	,,	1	—	—
2	Hest Bank	,,	,,	1	—	1
10	Cark ...	,,	,,	6	3	1
2	North Wales	,,	,,	—	1	1
8	Leuchars ...	,,	,,	4	—	4
4	Barra (Oban)	,,	Retail Shop	4	—	—
4	Dorset ...	Watercress	St. James's Mkt.	3	1	—
1	Rickmansworth	,,	,,	1	—	—
1	Berkhamste'd	,,	,,	1	—	—
1	Herts. ...	,,	,,	1	—	—
			Totals ...	57	44	19

(D) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of samples of food and drugs taken under these Acts and submitted to the Public Analyst for analyisis, by the Food and Drugs Inspector, was 879. Of these, 848 were certified as genuine and 31 as adulterated or doubtful. The adulteration in every case was small. No proceedings were taken, but the vendors were cautioned by letter. The nature of the articles sampled were as follows :—Cream, 2; Condensed Milk and Milk Powder, 10; Preserved Cream, 12; Butter, 28; Cheese, 4; Margarine, 27; Lard, 25; Rice, 5; Pepper, 4; Mustard, 4; Coffee, 12; Cocoa, 4; Jam, 12; Malt Vinegar, 3; Golden Syrup, 5; Baking Powder, 7; Corn Flour, 4; other articles, 22. One Cream contained 0·25% of boric acid and one Preserved Cream contained 0·06% of boric acid in excess of the minimum of 0·4% allowed. The rest of the samples were all genuine. In addition, 14 samples of Apples were examined for arsenic, and 4 of the samples yielded excessive amounts. The vendors of these Apples were informed and the Apples were all washed and cleansed before sale. Milk Samples, 597; Drugs, 78 samples, of which 19 and 6 respectively were reported against.

IV.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASE.

(A) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total deaths in Bradford from enteric fever, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, and diarrhœa and enteritis under 2 years, known for convenience as Zymotic diseases, in 1925 was 189, giving a mortality rate for this group of 0·65 per 1,000.

Average Quinquennial Zymotic Death-rates from 1871.

1871-75 ...	5·5	1891-95 ...	2·3	1911-15 ...	1·2
1876-80 ...	3·1	1896-1900...	2·0	1916-20 ...	0·42
1881-85 ...	2·1	1901-05 ...	1·7	1921-25 ...	0·49
1886-90 ...	2·3	1906-10 ...	1·3		

The Zymotic death-rate for the first quarter was 0·72; for the second 1·03; for the third 0·55; and for the fourth 0·30.

The diseases to be notified in Bradford are smallpox, chicken pox, cholera, plague, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, measles and German measles, whooping cough, ophthalmia neonatorum, infective enteritis, acute poliomyelitis, cerebro-spinal fever, tuberculosis, acute polio-encephalitis, encephalitis lethargica, pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia, malaria, dysentery, and the fevers known by any of the following names, typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued or puerperal.

Diphtheria. Cases, 350; Deaths, 17; Fatality, per cent., 4·9.

Mortality Rate per 1,000 in Previous Years.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bradford ...	0·16	0·15	0·16	0·10	0·10	0·09	0·04	0·06	0·03	0·06
England and Wales ...	0·14	0·13	0·14	0·13	0·15	0·12	0·11	0·07	0·06	0·07

The number of cases of Diphtheria in 1925 was more than that for 1924 and the fatality rate was also higher. The sickness rate per 1,000 was 1·21. The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the city, he greatest number occurring in the Bradford Moor Ward, where 38 cases were notified, and in the South and West Wards, where 30 and 28 cases occurred respectively.

Cases of Diphtheria Month by Month.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Number of Cases	24	26	22	17	50	23	37	32	28	24	34	33

The greatest incidence of the disease fell on children between 2 and 6 years of age.

Cases and Deaths According to Age.

	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3 4	4—5	5—6	6 7	7—8	8—9	9—10	10-15	15-20	Over 20	Total
Cases	10	5	27	24	27	45	40	12	10	17	57	31	65	350
Deaths	2	1	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	17
Fatality per cent.	20·0	20·0	11·1	8·3	11·1	4·4	—	—	—	—	1·8	3·2	3·1	4·9

The number of cases removed to hospital was 294, or 84·0 per cent. of the cases.

Supplies of diphtheria anti-toxin for the use of practitioners in the city are kept at the Fever Hospital and at the Health Department. All patients admitted to the City Fever Hospital suffering from diphtheria receive a therapeutic dose of anti-toxin. The Schick test is not employed in the city.

Enteric Fever. Cases notified, 13; Deaths, 3; Fatality per cent., 23·1.

Mortality Rates per 1,000 in Previous Years.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bradford ...	0·04	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01
England and Wales ...	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown as follows :—

Cases of Enteric Fever Month by Month.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Number of Cases	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1

The sickness rate in Bradford was 0·04 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 11.

Scarlet Fever. Cases, 552; Deaths, 6; Fatality per cent., 1·1.

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bradford ...	0·01	0·01	—	0·02	0·04	0·04	0·09	0·02	0·01	0·02
England and Wales ...	0·04	0·02	0·03	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·02	0·03

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in 1925 is more than that of 1924. The sickness rate per 1,000 in Bradford in 1925 was 1·90. The greatest number of cases occurred in the Great Horton Ward, where 60 cases were notified, and in the Bradford Moor and Manningham Wards, where 41 and 57 cases occurred respectively.

CASES OF SCARLET FEVER MONTH BY MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Number of Cases	47	47	47	29	61	27	52	35	52	59	45	51

The cases and deaths classified according to age are seen in the following Table :—

CASES AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years	Total
Cases	6	143	327	54	20	2	—	552
Deaths	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	6
Fatality per cent. ...	—	1·4	0·9	1·9	—	—	—	1·1

The number of cases removed to hospital was 463, or 83·9 per cent. of the cases. The Dick test is not employed in the City.

Small Pox. No cases of or deaths from Small Pox occurred in the City during 1925.

The following Table gives the vaccination returns in the Bradford Union since 1915. The figures have been supplied by Mr. Crowther, the Superintendent Vaccination Officer of the Bradford Union.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Year	1 Births	2 Vaccinated	3 Insusceptible	4 Dead	5 Con. Objector	6 Postponed	7 Removed	8 Unaccounted	Percentage not Vaccinated including Columns 5, 6, 7, 8
1915	4249	1559	6	365	1720	136	322	141	54·6
1916	4028	1337	6	355	1767	103	278	182	57·7
1917	3262	1068	18	287	1418	66	251	154	57·9
1918	3221	885	7	288	1367	92	310	272	63·4
1919	3310	953	5	258	1551	93	284	166	63·3
1920	5208	1363	9	370	2609	109	444	304	66·6
1921	4878	1230	5	360	2583	130	263	350	68·2
1922	4415	1231	6	277	2413	91	231	166	65·7
1923	4447	1495	14	257	2182	103	249	147	60·3
1924	4172	1336	14	274	1855	129	376	188	61·1

The figures for that part of Bradford included in the North Bierley Union are not available.

During the period since 1920, 43 vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention Regulations) 1917.

Diarrhœa. Deaths, 73; Mortality per 1,000, 0·25.

The number of deaths from diarrhœa has greatly diminished during the past 16 years, but from the Table on the following pages the deaths occurring from this cause in the Central Wards of the City are to be noted as still unduly high.

DEATHS IN EACH WARD FROM DIARRHŒAL DISEASES IN 1925.

Ward	Certified as Infective			Not Certified as Infective			Total Deaths from Diarrhœal Diseases		
	Under 2 yrs.	Others	Total	Under 2 yrs.	Others	Total	Under 2 yrs.	Others	Total
Allerton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford Moor	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3
East	3	—	3	2	1	3	5	1	6
East Bowling	—	—	—	3	2	5	3	2	5
Eccleshill	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Exchange	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
Great Horton	1	1	2	2	3	5	3	4	7
Heaton	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3
Idle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Listerhills	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
Little Horton	1	—	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Manningham	1	—	1	3	3	6	4	3	7
North	1	—	1	6	3	9	7	3	10
North Bierley East ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Bierley West .	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
South	1	—	1	7	1	8	8	1	9
Thornton	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Tong	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
West	1	—	1	6	1	7	7	1	8
West Bowling	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
City	9	1	10	34	29	63	43	30	73

Thirty-six, or 49·3 per cent. of the total deaths, occurred under one year of age.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

Age Periods	Months			Total under One Year	Years						
	0-3	3-6	6-12	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over
Deaths ...	13	13	10	36	7	3	1	3	4	14	5

DEATHS OCCURRING MONTH BY MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Number of Deaths ...	7	5	4	5	3	7	7	10	6	7	5	7	73

The number of notifications of cases of zymotic enteritis received in 1925 was 143.

Puerperal Fever. Cases, 22; Deaths, 4; Fatality per cent., 18·2.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cases ...	32	12	13	16	53	40	35	30	20	22
Deaths ...	14	7	4	11	14	15	13	9	4	4
Fatality per cent....	43·7	58·3	30·7	68·7	26·4	37·5	37·1	30·0	20·0	18·2
Number of live births to each death ...	350	554	68	366	431	380	402	588	1252	1207

It is satisfactory to note a marked improvement in the incidence of and deaths from this disease during the last two years.

Measles. Cases notified, 6,193; Deaths, 75; Mortality per 1,000, 0·26.

Whooping Cough. Cases notified, 1,025; Deaths, 45; Mortality per 1,000, 0·16.

Erysipelas. Cases, 136; Deaths, 9; Fatality per cent., 6·6.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cases ..	165	138	114	110	159	152	210	206	159	136
Deaths ..	3	2	10	5	7	3	12	23	6	9
Fatality per cent. ...	1·81	1·45	8·77	4·5	4·4	2·0	5·7	11·2	3·8	6·6

Influenza. Deaths, 96; Mortality rate per 1,000, 0·33.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Deaths ...	74	56	708	621	64	56	141	113	159	96

Anthrax. Cases, 8; Deaths, 0; Fatality per cent., 0·0.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cases ...	19	7	11	8	2	4	6	2	6	8
Deaths ...	2	3	3	6	1	1	0	1	2	0
Fatality per cent.	10·5	42·9	27·2	75·0	50·0	25·0	0·0	50·0	33·3	0·0

(B) TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in 1925 was 284, giving a mortality rate of 0·98 per 1,000.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Deaths ...	463	415	449	378	315	339	297	297	311	284

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bradford ...	1·64	1·56	1·72	1·31	1·07	1·16	1·02	1·02	1·05	0·98
England and Wales ...	1·53	1·62	1·69	1·26	1·13	1·13	1·12	1·03	1·02	

The mortality from this cause was slightly lower than in 1924. During the past thirty years there has been a progressive reduction in the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis; this is well seen in the following Table, which shows the average mortality rate per 1,000 for the five yearly periods; 1901-1905 being 75 per cent. above that of the last five years.

AVERAGE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN BRADFORD FOR PERIODS OF FIVE YEARS FROM 1901.

Periods	1901-1905	1906-1910	1911-1915	1916-1920	1921-1925
Average Mortality rate per 1000 ...	1·84	1·65	1·53	1·46	1·05

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1 ...	—	—	3	1	—	1	2	1
1 to 5 ...	4	4	7	5	2	4	11	4
5 to 10 ...	6	—	5	7	1	—	2	2
10 to 15 ...	5	2	2	4	2	7	4	4
15 to 20 ...	14	15	6	5	13	10	2	3
20 to 25 ...	23	17	1	8	15	12	—	—
25 to 35 ...	50	36	4	5	11	26	3	2
35 to 45 ...	46	36	2	3	30	16	1	1
45 to 55 ...	47	9	3	1	36	12	1	1
55 to 65 ...	34	5	—	1	23	6	—	3
65 & upwards	6	1	—	—	6	3	1	—
Totals ...	235	125	33	40	139	97	27	21

Of the deaths occurring from all forms of Tuberculosis in 1925 39 per cent. were not notified.

(A) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* Deaths, 236; Mortality rate per 1,000, 0·81.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Deaths ...	332	321	368	316	259	268	225	234	261	236

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bradford ...	1·22	1·21	1·41	1·10	0·88	0·92	0·77	0·80	0·88	0·81
England and Wales ...	1·16	1·23	1·32	0·98	0·87	0·88	0·89	0·80	0·80	

The fall in the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis is maintained.

Considering the deaths in relation to sex the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was in 1925 among males, 1·04 per 1,000, and among females, 0·62 per 1,000. Of the deaths occurring in 1925 only 33 per cent. were not notified.

The notifications received numbered 402, of which 360 were notified for the first time. This is an increase in primary notifications over the previous year.

(B) *Other Forms of Tuberculosis.* Deaths, 48; Mortality rate per 1,000, 0·17.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Deaths - -	131	94	81	62	56	71	72	63	50	48

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bradford -	0·46	0·35	0·31	0·22	0·19	0·24	0·25	0·22	0·17	0·17
England and Wales ...	0·37	0·39	0·37	0·28	0·26	0·25	0·23	0·23	0·22	

There has been a slight decrease in the death-rate from the forms of tuberculosis other than pulmonary. The number of cases notified during the year of other forms of tuberculosis was 73. This is a decrease of 68 notifications over that of the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

The Council have provided a Tuberculosis Dispensary at 50, Horton Lane, near the centre of the city, which fairly well serves the whole area. At the Dispensary are the headquarters of the Tuberculosis Officer who is assisted there by an Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, a nurse, secretary and two clerks.

The Residential Institutions are three in number, namely :—(1) The Sanatorium at Grassington, where early cases are treated; providing accommodation for 78 men, 26 women, and 48 children, a total of 152 beds.

(2) The Bierley Hall Hospital, where later cases amongst women and children are treated; providing accommodation for approximately 40 women and 16 children.

(3) The Municipal General Hospital, St. Luke's where late cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are isolated and treated.

At Grassington and St. Luke's cases of surgical Tuberculosis are also treated.

In the working of the Tuberculosis Scheme active co-operation takes place with the various Hospitals in the city and the medical profession, and especially the insurance practitioners. The arrangements for securing co-operation have generally worked well. Satisfactory arrangements have been made to co-ordinate the work of the Tuberculosis Scheme with that of the School Medical Service, and all cases coming under the notice of this service suspected of suffering from Tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Similar arrangements also exist for securing co-operation between the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and the Tuberculosis Scheme.

The Health Visitors are associated with the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary and carry out, under the instructions of the Dispensary, all visitations and following up required by the Dispensary. At the same time they arrange for the examination of contacts either at the Dispensary or by the doctor notifying.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CENTRE.

Report by H. Vallow, M.D., D.P.H., Tuberculosis Officer.

The Anti-tuberculosis Centre, or Tuberculosis Dispensary, is open for consultations on six sessions per week, one being a general evening session, and one an afternoon session, set apart specially for children.

The number of attendances at the Anti-tuberculosis Centre during the year was 3,266; of these 435 were new cases, and the diagnosis arrived at in these cases is seen in the following table :—

New Cases	Adults		Children		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(*a*) Definitely Tuberculous	121	82	32	16	153	98
(*b*) Doubtfully Tuberculous ...	15	14	12	18	27	32
(*c*) Non-Tuberculous	49	35	24	17	73	52
Total	185	131	68	51	253	182

The number of patients transferred from other areas and " lost sight of " returned, was 130, and the number transferred to other areas and " lost sight of " was 26.

The health visitors have paid 3,820 visits to the homes for dispensary purposes.

The Tuberculosis Officer visited the homes of 125 new cases, 22 of these visits being made along with the medical practitioner in attendance. 401 consultations took place at the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary with medical practitioners.

Residential Treatment. Patients have been sent to the Sanatoria and Hospitals as required, and the following return shows the extent of this residential treatment. Institutions :—Grassington Sanatorium, Bierley Hall Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital (Tuberculosis Section).

			In Institutions on Jan. 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31
Number of Patients	Adults	M.	65	298	223	60	80
		F.	63	202	189	32	44
	Children	M.	44	66	67	7	36
		F.	24	40	45	5	14
Number of Observation Cases	Adults	M.	8	24	30	—	2
		F.	—	23	22	—	1
	Children	M.	1	29	29	—	1
		F.	2	13	15	—	—
Total ...			207	695	620	104	178

ETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS ND OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFUL CASES DISCHARGED FROM RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 1925.

Classification on Admission to the Institution	Condition at time of Discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in Institution												
		Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Total
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Class TB –	Quiescent	4	4	2	8	2	6	I	2	2	–	2	5	38
	Improved	7	1	22	3	6	15	3	–	8	–	1	4	70
	No Material Improvement	7	7	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	18
	Died in Institution ...	I	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Class TB + Group 1	Quiescent	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
	Improved	3	11	–	7	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	25
	No Material Improvement	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	Died in Institution ...	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
Class TB + Group 2	Quiescent	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	Improved	11	12	–	6	2	–	2	4	–	1	–	–	38
	No Material Improvement	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	8
	Died in Institution ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Class TB + Group 3	Quiescent	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Improved	43	26	–	10	5	–	4	4	1	3	–	–	96
	No Material Improvement	37	25	–	5	3	–	5	1	–	1	4	–	81
	Died in Institution ...	48	22	2	4	2	–	2	–	–	3	4	–	87
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Bones & Joints	Quiescent	1	1	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	8
	Improved	1	6	6	–	1	2	5	3	8	–	2	–	34
	No Material Improvement	3	5	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	1	15
	Died in Institution ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Abdominal	Quiescent	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
	Improved	4	3	4	1	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	17
	No Material Improvement	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	Died in Institution ...	–	–	I	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other Organs	Quiescent	I	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
	Improved	7	5	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	16
	No Material Improvement	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
	Died in Institution ...	I	–	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6
Peripheral Glands	Quiescent	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
	Improved	1	5	6	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	18
	No Material Improvement	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Died in Institution ...	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Observation for purpose of Diagnosis		Under 1 Week			1–2 Weeks			2–4 Weeks			More than 4 weeks			Total
	Tuberculosis	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	10	3	7	25
	Non-Tuberculous	1	1	–	3	2	1	3	2	–	14	13	30	70
	Doubtful	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	2	12	26

OTE.—The word patient in this table does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

The special methods of diagnosis and treatment in use and the number of persons to whom these special methods have been applied are as follows :—

(a) *Diagnosis.*

i. X-Rays. Radiographic examinations have proved to be a useful help in diagnosis in capable hands; 208 of these examinations were carried out in 1925.

ii. Sputum Examinations. 1,595 sputum examinations were undertaken during the year.

iii. Tuberculin. Tuberculin has only been used rarely in diagnosis.

(b) *Treatment.*

i. X-Rays. Several cases of tuberculous glands of the neck and a few other conditions have been treated in this way. In some cases the results have been satisfactory. Ultra-violet rays have been used when considered necessary.

ii. Artificial Pneumothorax. This has been done in some cases of hæmorrhage from the lungs and in a few cases with a one-sided lesion. These cases have been very carefully selected.

iii. Lung Splinting. This has been considered and tried in a few cases.

iv. Other Methods. Carbolic acid injections, tuberculin autogenous vaccines, collosol iodine, collosol silver, manganese and iron, Ellis' brass paste, sodium morrhuate, collosol calcium lactate, and other preparations have been tried.

The result of local experience as to the relative value of each form of treatment is that Sanatorium treatment in early cases has been the most satisfactory method, while hospital isolation appears to have played an important part in checking the spread of the disease.

The arrangements for any dental treatment provided by the Council were taken advantage of by 250 patients. The dental treatment consisted of extractions, fillings, and the provision of dentures.

There are no special arrangements for nursing in the homes; in some cases, however, this is done by the District Nursing Association. Extra nourishment is provided in certain cases on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer, by the Local Authority. In addition to the arrangements at Grassington Sanatorium and St. Luke's Hospital, non-pulmonary cases are dealt with at Bierley Hall Hospital, the Bradford Royal Infirmary, and the Bradford Children's Hospital. Crippled children are treated at the Orthopædic Centre at the Cripple School, Lister Lane, and post-sanatorium cases are referred to the Open-Air Schools.

The care and after-care work is conducted from the Anti-tuberculosis Centre by the Tuberculosis Officer. Each case is considered in conjunction with the health visitor's report of the home conditions and a knowledge of the financial circumstances. Extra nourishment is provided where necessary, clothing or any other provision considered necessary by the Tuberculosis Officer is granted by the Bradford Council of Social Service, the Bradford Charity Organisation Society, and the Bradford Cinderella Club.

The patient is guided by the Tuberculosis Officer in his choice of occupation; special attention is given to the suitability of the work, the remuneration attached thereto, and the possible degree of contentment likely to be obtained by the patient from the occupation. Patients trained in the Training Colonies have been unable to earn a remunerative living in the new occupation in the open market.

Generally the housing conditions in Bradford are such that the supply of shelters is not practicable.

Special enquiry as to the incidence of tuberculosis in its relation to work in factories and elsewhere has been made and the results will be subsequently reported.

GRASSINGTON SANATORIUM.

J. W. GRAY, M.D., B.SC., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The beds are used for those cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis in which there is reasonable prospect of cure or considerable improvement.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, 1925.

	Adults		Children		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Remaining 31/12/24 ...	48	24	23	15	71	39
Admitted	146	53	50	22	196	75
Discharged	139	62	52	31	191	93
Remaining 31/12/25 ...	55	15	21	6	76	21

Of the cases discharged, 17 men and 10 women stayed under one month. The reasons for this short stay were, 13 men and 9 women took their discharge against medical advice, 2 men were transferred to St. Luke's Hospital and 2 men and 1 woman died. Amongst the adult males 94 had well-established pulmonary tuberculosis, the tubercle bacillus being found in 69, but not in 25, and 5 had other forms of tubercle; amongst the adult females 35 had well-established pulmonary tuberculosis, the tubercle bacillus being found in 23, but not in 12, while 9 had other forms of tubercle. Amongst the children 13 boys and 9 girls had intrathoracic tubercle.

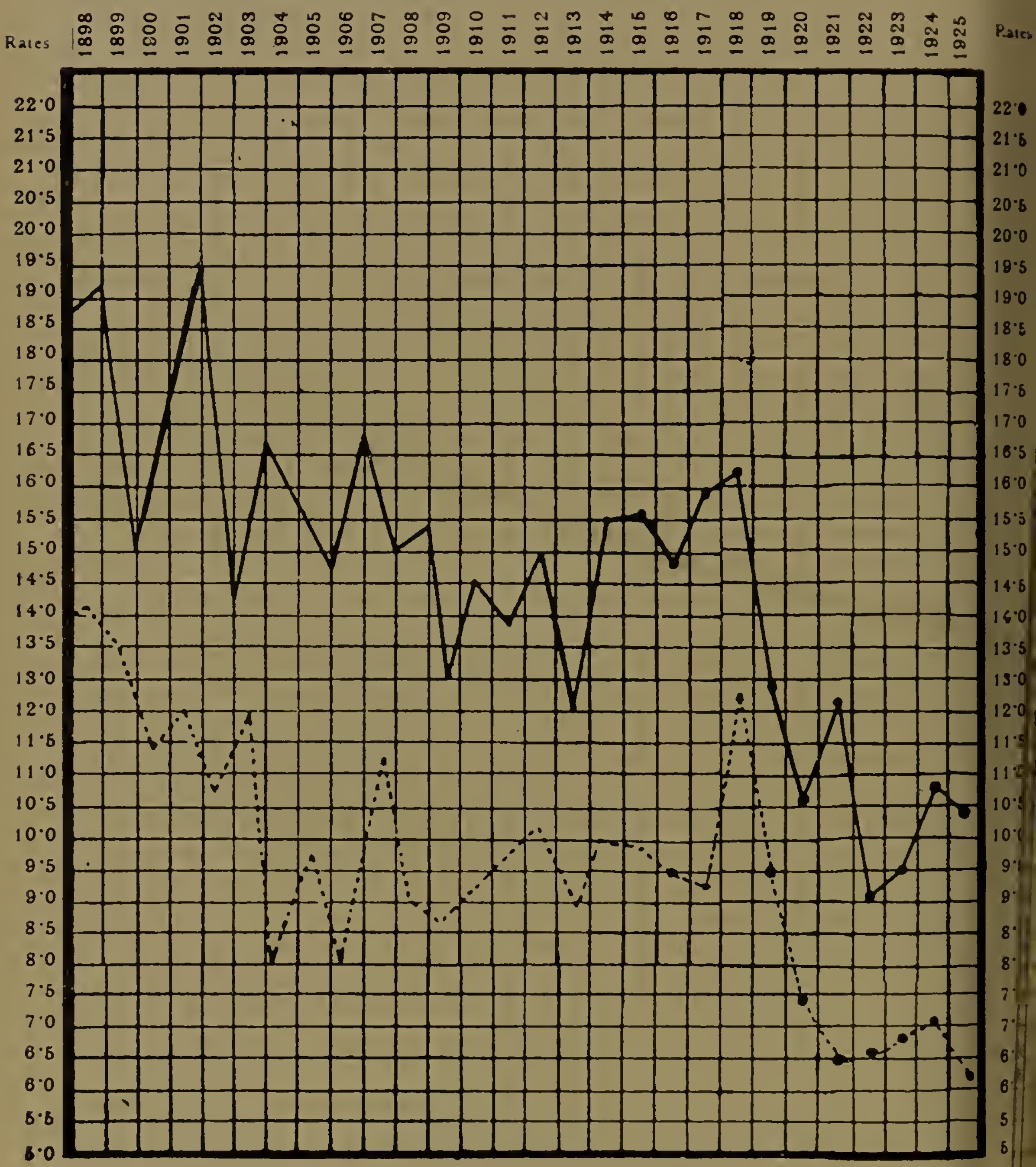
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

GAIN IN WEIGHT.

	Adults				Children	
	M.		F.			
	T.B +	T.B.—	T.B. +	T.B.—	M.	F.
Average stay in days	180	123	299	132	173	191
Average age ...	34	31	31	27	10·7	10
Average gain in weight ...	$8\frac{15}{16}$	$12\frac{12}{16}$	$5\frac{12}{16}$	$7\frac{15}{16}$	$8\frac{12}{16}$	$9\frac{12}{16}$

Of the male adults 79 gained weight, 5 lost weight, 10 were too ill to be weighed, and 8 died. Of the female adults 29 gained weight, 4 lost weight, 2 were too ill to be weighed, and 1 woman died.

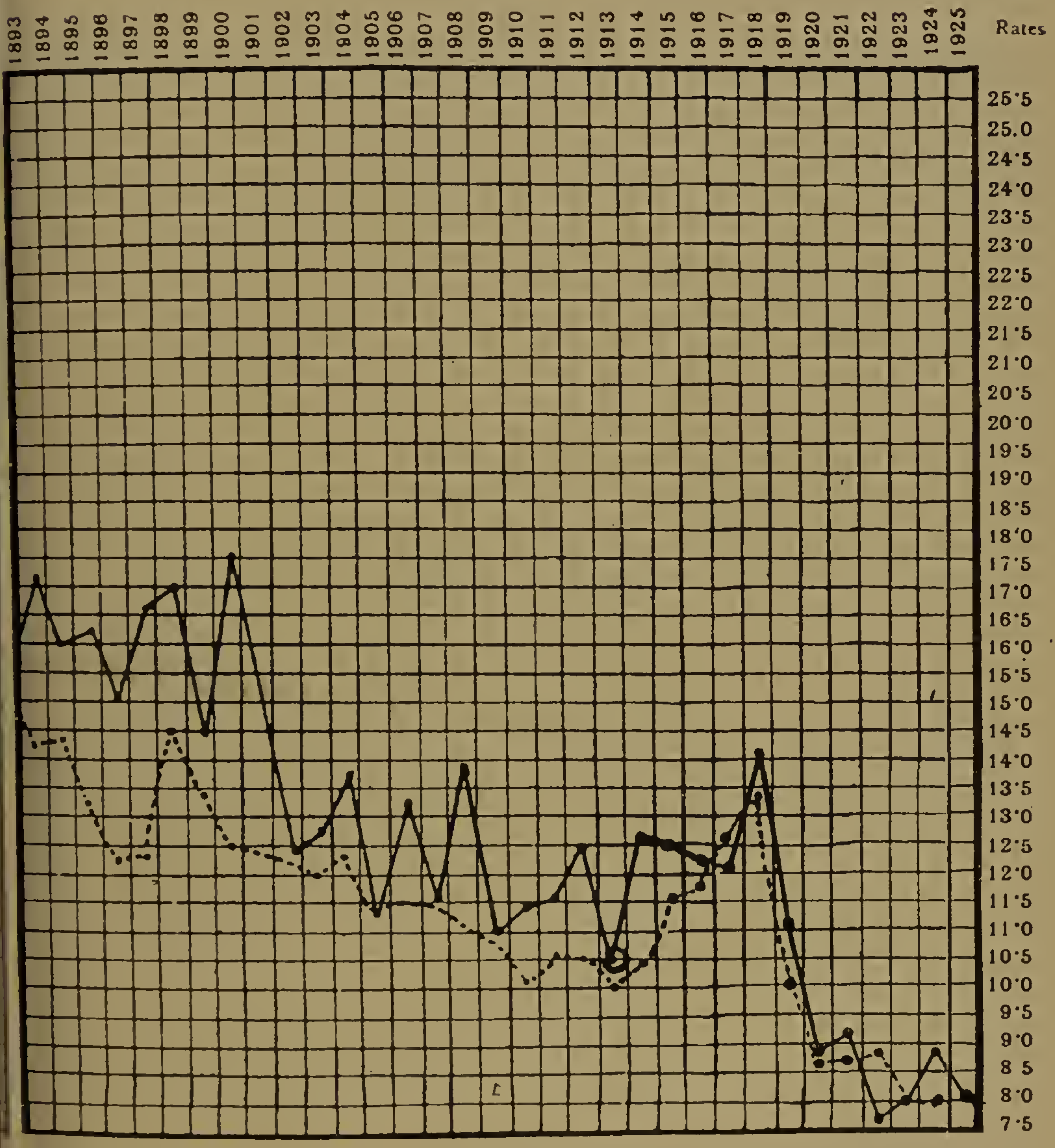
Death Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 of the Population in Bradford According to Sex.



Male Rate indicated by ————

Female Rate indicated by ....

eath Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 of the Population in England and Wales and Bradford, 1893-1925.



England and Wales indicated by ....

Bradford indicated by ... ... ————

The capacity for work of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discharged in 1925 is shown below :—

	T.B. +		T.B. –		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Full Work ...	11	1	16	3	27	4
Light Work ...	26	3	8	6	34	9
Unfit	32	19	1	3	33	22
	69	23	25	12	94	35

Other forms of Tuberculosis.

	Male.	Female.
Average stay in days	137	130
Average age	29	21
Average gain in weight	9 12/16	4 7/16

Of the males, 4 gained weight and one lost weight, of the females 5 gained weight, 3 lost weight, and one was too ill to be weighed.

There were 1,269 specimens of sputum examined during the year and about 250 X-ray examinations and photographs taken. In 1925 the dentist visited the Sanatorium periodically and extracted 259 teeth, filled 39 teeth, and scaled 30 teeth.

The table showing results of treatment is given on the following page, and from this table it is clear that the great majority in all the A. sub-classes and I.B and II.B are likely to improve with sanatorium treatment. Of the cases in III.B about half of them will benefit, and very few cases in any of the C. sub-classes are likely to improve.

Result of Treatment of Children	Quiescent		Improved		No Material Improvement	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Intrathoracic Tubercle : ...	4	3	9	6	—	—
2. Other Forms ...	3	2	3	7	1	—
3. Suspected Cases ...	—	—	27	10	1	3
Total Cases 79	7	5	39	23	2	3

All children who are fit were recommended on discharge to go to the Open-Air School.

Table Showing Result of Treatment.

Stage	Cases with T.B. in Sputum										Cases with T.B. Absent								Total									
	Quiescent		Improved		No Material Improvement		Died		Total		Quiescent		Improved		No Material Improvement		Total		Quiescent		Improved		No Material Improvement		Died		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I A	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	8	5	4	1	1	1	13	7	10	5	5	1	1	2	—	—	16	8
II A	4	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	9	2	2	—	3	1	—	—	5	1	6	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	14	3
III A	2	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	15	2
I B	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	3	2	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	2
II B	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	1	1	—	—	1	6	2
III B	—	—	11	8	11	8	2	—	24	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	11	8	2	—	24	16
I C	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
II C	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
III C	—	—	3	—	4	1	6	—	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	1	6	—	13	1
Total	8	—	37	12	16	10	8	1	69	23	11	6	12	3	2	3	25	12	19	6	49	15	18	13	8	1	94	35

NOTE ON CLASSIFICATION:—Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases in Adults are sub-divided into two classes—(1) Tubercle Bacilli present in the sputum. (2) Tubercle Bacilli absent. Each of these classes is further sub-divided according to the extent of the lesion in the lung and the severity of the symptoms. For the extent of the lesion a modified Turban-Gerhardt system is used, Stage 1 being a localised lesion involving, if both lungs, not more than the extent of the lung above the clavicle in front, and above the spine of the scapula behind: whilst if only one lung is affected, a lesion extending not lower than the second rib in front and the spine of the scapula behind is indicated. Stage 2 indicates a slight lesion up to one lobe, or a severe lesion of half a lobe. Stage 3 includes all other cases. The letters A. B. C. are used to denote severity of symptoms in each stage. A denotes constitutional disturbance absent or slight. B. intermediate between A. and C. C. severe constitutional disturbance or deterioration. Constitutional disturbance is in each case estimated by degree of pyrexia, tachycardia, dyspnoea, malnutrition.

BIERLEY HALL HOSPITAL.

L. G. White, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P, Medical Superintendent.

The Hospital is used for semi-advanced cases of tuberculosis among omen and children. Non-pulmonary cases among children are also dmitted. The records show that great improvement takes place freuently as a result of treatment here enabling the patient to continue reatment elsewhere on more strict sanatorium lines. The child patients ave almost invariably done well.

The following table shows the admissions to and the discharges nd deaths at Bierley Hall Hospital during the year 1925 :—

	Women	Children	Total
Remaining 31/12/24	38	19	57
Admissions ...	105	44	149
Discharges ...	104	45	149
Deaths	13	3	16
Remaining 31/12/25	26	15	41

Of the 104 discharged cases amongst the women only 18 cases eft the Hospital not improved; of the 45 children discharged all were mproved except one.

(C). VENEREAL DISEASES.

On the 1st April, 1917, an outdoor treatment centre for Venereal Diseases was opened by the Council at the Bradford Royal Infirmary nder arrangement with the Board of Management, who also set aside wo small wards for the indoor treatment of these diseases. The rrangements worked well, but the Board of the Infirmary finding they ould no longer spare the accommodation necessary for the purpose, equested the Council to remove the Centre, and on the 1st April, 1925, he Centre was opened at the Municipal General Hospital. This Centre s well equipped and conveniently situated so as to serve the whole area. n the Municipal General Hospital itself, beds are provided for indoor reatment of venereal disease in its various forms, and the provision made is adequate. There was, as might be anticipated, some falling off f attendance consequent on the removal of the Centre, but this falling ff is being gradually rectified.

Some degree of co-operation with the medical profession is secured in the carrying on of the scheme, but the private and confidential nature of the ailment has been, and is far too much, dwelt upon to bring about satisfactory co-operation in this respect. There are no forms of disease more costly in life and money, than venereal diseases, and the community is taxing itself heavily to deal with the results of such conditions, and petty considerations should no longer be permitted to stand in the way of their elimination at the outset. The moral significance of venereal diseases is not great, its absence may be due to subtle care, while its presence may be accidental, or due to a transitory lapse, yet the general moral aspects of the subject have so profoundly impressed public opinion and practice, that venereal disease can still flourish in secrecy, to declare itself only in a lunacy certificate or in the birth of blind or imbecile children. No steps ought to be taken to lower the general moral standard of the community, but without such a result the prevention of the spread of venereal disease could be put into practice if local authorities were empowered to obtain knowledge of infectious cases and insist upon adequate treatment. No diseases present a more simple medical problem, the knowledge of their natural history is fairly complete, and it is difficult to understand why appropriate general steps for their prevention are delayed.

The facilities which the Council offer for diagnosis and treatment in venereal disease are adequately brought to the notice of the public, and they have been taken advantage of fairly well. It may be taken for granted that the cases which come under notice are less dangerous to the community as a whole than the cases which do not take full advantage of the facilities offered, as the spread of venereal disease is largely due to the partial and very incomplete treatment which many patients undergo. In the intervals between the clinics at the centre, facilities are provided for irrigation of cases, and these arrangements have been of great service. The medical practitioners in the area have been fully informed of the facilities offered and of the arrangements under which they can consult with the medical officer of the centre. The pathological examinations are done at the City Laboratory, both for the Centre and for the medical practitioners generally in the area.

	Males	Females
1. Number of persons dealt with at the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be :—		
Suffering from Syphilis	88	87
Suffering from Soft Chancre	1	—
Suffering from Gonorrhœa	159	35
Not suffering from Venereal disease	143	42
(5 males and 1 female, double infection) Total ...	391	164
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment for :—		
Syphilis	18	16
Soft Chancre	—	—
Gonorrhœa	61	12
Total ...	79	28
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from :—		
Syphilis	94	11
Soft Chancre	—	—
Gonorrhœa	102	9
(3 males and 1 female, double infection) Total ...	196	20
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-patient Clinic who were :—		
Suffering from Syphilis	2461	1953
Suffering from Soft Chancre	24	—
Suffering from Gonorrhœa	9659	2539
Not found to be suffering from Venereal disease	1150	367
Total ...	13294	4859
5. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of treatment given to persons suffering from :—		
Syphilis	192	1013
Soft Chancre	6	—
Gonorrhœa	109	456
Not suffering from Venereal disease	—	130
Total ...	307	1599
6. Number of persons treated with Salvarsan Substitutes	179	148

7. Number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given :

Dose	Norvarseno-billon	Sulfoxyl	Silber Salvarsan	Sulpharsenol	Number of Doses
·05 grm.	4	—	—	—	4
·06 „	—	—	—	—	—
·10 „	—	—	39	—	39
·12 „	—	—	—	8	8
·15 „	131	—	51	—	182
·18 „	—	—	—	5	5
·20 „	—	—	92	—	92
·24 „	—	—	—	5	5
·30 „	227	—	131	2	360
·36 „	—	—	—	2	2
·42 „	—	—	—	1	1
·45 „	839	—	—	—	839
·48 „	—	—	—	1	1
·60 „	710	—	—	—	710
8 c.c.s.	—	25	—	—	25
10 „	—	31	—	—	31
Total ...	1911	56	313	24	2304

8. Examinations of Pathological material :—

Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at the municipal laboratory :—	Number
For detection of Spirochetes ...	40
For detection of Gonococci	1032
For Wasserman reaction	884
Others	1
Total ...	1957

Authorities responsible for patients :—

Area	Number of Attendances at Out-patient Clinic	Aggregate number of In-patient Days	No. of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes used in Treatment Centre
Bradford ...	18153	1906	2305
West Riding	2747	226	620
Total ...	20900	2132	2925

Number of out-patients remaining under treatment :—

	Bradford.		West Riding Area.
Male	396	...	197
Female	143	...	53
Total	539		250

Number of persons who received in-patient treatment :—

Male	9	...	—
Female	39	...	2
Total	48		2

Pathological Examinations made in the Laboratory during the velve months ending on the 31st December, 1925 :—

Nature of Test	For Treatment Centre	For Practitioners
	No. of Tests	No. of Tests
For detection of Spirochetes	44	5
For detection of Gonococci	1085	556
For Wassermann reaction...	897	1741
Other examinations ...	—	10
Totals	2026	2312

The number of examinations carried out for general practitioners ring the year was 737 more than in 1924.

The number of doses of salvarsan supplied free to medical practitioners in Bradford by the Local Authority during 1925 was 743.

The following tables showing figures for the past four years seem to show that the prevalence of venereal disease is somewhat diminishing.

NUMBERS.

	1922	1923	1924	1925
Ophthalmia neonatorum cases notified ...	35	30	26	31
Congenital syphilis deaths registered ...	15	19	8	8
Still Birth cases notified	223	221	198	183

PROPORTIONS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

	1922	1923	1924	1925
Ophthalmia neonatorum cases notified	6·7	5·7	5·2	6·4
Congenital syphilis deaths registered ...	2·9	3·6	1·6	1·7
Still Birth cases notified	42·7	41·8	39·5	37·9
Illegitimate Births registered	53·8	52·0	56·9	47·0

(D) OTHER DISEASES.

Malignant Diseases. Deaths, 406; Mortality rate per 1,000, 1·40.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Deaths ...	355	376	356	381	361	397	411	374	444	406

The number of deaths from these diseases though less than la year is still very high.

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES SINCE 1916.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bradford ...	1·26	1·41	1·37	1·32	1·23	1·36	1·41	1·29	1·50	1·40
England and Wales	1·16	1·21	1·22	1·14	1·16	1·21	1·23	1·41	1·30	

As will be seen in the following tables, malignant disease shows a decrease in both sexes, but particularly in the male, while the chief decrease in the disease occurs as it affects the alimentary tract. On the other hand there has been an increase in the deaths from cancer of the breast and of the female genital organs.

MALIGNANT DISEASE IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.

Situation of Disease.	CRUDE ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 1000					
	Bradford. 1924			Bradford, 1925		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Buccal Cavity ...	0·20	0·04	0·11	0·14	0·03	0·08
Pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, liver and annexa	0·59	0·46	0·52	0·45	0·40	0·42
Peritoneum, intestines, and rectum ...	0·41	0·27	0·33	0·35	0·22	0·28
Female genital organs	—	0·29	—	—	0·37	0·37
Breast	—	0·26	—	—	0·32	0·32
Skin	0·04	0·01	0·02	0·05	0·02	0·03
Other or unspecified organs	0·23	0·20	0·21	0·29	0·15	0·21
Total ...	1·47	1·53	1·50	1·28	1·51	1·40

The following table gives in greater detail the situation of the isease, the number of deaths at different age periods, and the sex of ne persons who died in Bradford during the last four years.

Deaths from Malignant Disease in Bradford, 1922-1925.

Situation of Disease.	Age and Sex.																					
	—35		—40		—45		—50		—55		—60		—65		—70		—75		75—		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tongue	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	3	—	11	1	10	—	7	1	5	—	3	—	42	3
Buccal Cavity (other parts)	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	6	—	3	2	7	1	1	2	8	—	3	2	33	9
Oesophagus	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	3	8	2	8	4	10	3	8	2	6	3	4	3	50	23
Stomach	2	3	4	4	5	5	16	3	29	11	22	13	28	27	25	39	15	34	10	31	156	170
Small Intestine ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	7
Rectum	—	2	2	1	2	1	4	6	11	14	7	8	16	10	22	9	11	10	11	7	86	68
Colon (other parts) ...	—	5	2	2	2	2	7	6	9	12	14	6	11	16	11	13	18	13	7	16	81	91
Liver	1	2	—	—	1	3	3	2	3	4	7	9	11	11	8	11	16	16	2	12	52	70
Pancreas	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	2	1	3	5	1	1	6	3	3	—	2	—	1	17	18
Kidney and Bladder	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	4	5	3	2	1	3	1	1	12	16
Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	11	2	2	1	2	—	5	—	1	—	24	4
Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	2	1	5	—	3	3	—	1	2	—	17	7
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	6	—	3	2	6	—	3	4	24	7
Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	6	—	5	—	22	—
Breast	—	1	—	7	—	8	—	25	—	34	—	27	—	21	—	14	—	15	—	17	—	169
Ovary	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	17
Uterus	—	9	—	10	—	18	—	24	—	25	—	20	—	30	—	32	—	14	—	7	—	189
Female Genitals (other parts)	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	17
Sarcomata (different parts)	9	10	4	—	6	—	—	2	4	3	7	7	1	7	3	5	3	3	3	2	40	39
All other situations ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	5	5	—	3	4	5	2	9	2	2	5	—	2	26	22
Totals ...	13	35	16	28	25	43	43	83	95	118	103	114	125	147	111	147	102	124	55	107	688	946

From this table it will be seen that the very large majority of deaths from malignant disease arise from the disease affecting one or ther of four sites, namely, stomach and œsophagus (399 deaths), ectum and colon (326 deaths), uterus (189 deaths), and breast (169 deaths), these facts are in general conformity with those previously ecorded in Bradford and elsewhere.

The table on the following page shows the relationship of the eaths from cancer in 1925 to occupation. So far as the table shows it vould seem to indicate that the textile industry is not specially prone to he disease.

In 1925 there were 73 deaths from malignant disease in the Munipal General Hospital, St. Luke's; 33 in the Bradford Royal Infirmary; nd 14 in other institutions in Bradford. Although less than 30% of ne cases died in hospital the proportion of cases of malignant disease hich in the course of their illness are treated in hospital is very large.

CANCER AND OCCUPATION.

DEATHS.

MALES						FEMALES						
Occupation	Buccal Cavity	Stomach Liver, etc.	Peritoneum. Intestines and Rectum	Skin	Others	Occupation	Breast		Genital Organs		Alimentary	Others
							Married	Un-married	Married	Un-married		
Woolcombing	1	4	5	—	4	Woolcombing	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dyeing	—	5	2	—	1	Spinning	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Textiles	6	16	6	—	7	Weaving	—	4	—	—	3	1
Engineering	4	11	7	—	9	Other Textiles	—	—	—	2	2	—
Transport Workers ...	1	3	2	—	3	Commercial	—	1	—	—	4	—
Building Trades	—	3	4	4	3	Clerical	—	—	—	—	2	1
Commercial	5	8	6	—	2	Domestic	43	3	58	—	88	23
Clerical	1	2	1	—	2							
Other Occupations ...	—	8	12	2	8							
Total	18	60	45	6	39	Total	43	8	58	2	101	26

Respiratory Diseases. Deaths, 807; Mortality rate per 1,000, 2·78.

Deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia in Previous Years.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bronchitis	400	398	511	538	350	332	413	397	467	407
Pneumonia	316	277	441	326	282	299	256	319	375	350

Age Incidence of Deaths.

Age Periods ...	1 year	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards
Bronchitis ...	36	7	6	1	1	17	112	227
Pneumonia ...	80	34	23	6	10	47	97	53

Rheumatic Fever and Organic Heart Disease. Deaths, 442; lortality rate per 1,000, 1·52.

The following record shows the deaths occurring from these diseases uring the past ten years.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Rheumatic Fever ...	18	8	13	18	19	15	9	15	21	19
Organic Heart Disease ...	397	401	391	406	398	353	437	420	431	423

The ages at death of the total number of fatal cases of rheumatic ver during the past ten years has been as follows :—

Age Incidence of Deaths from Rheumatic Fever, 1916-25.

	Under 5 years	5-15	15-25	25-45	45 65	Over 65 years
Deaths	5	38	21	24	36	30

Deaths from organic heart disease in 1925 occurred, in 184 cases amongst males, and in 239 cases amongst females. This gives a death rate of 1·38 per 1,000 amongst males and 1·53 per 1,000 amongst females. From the tables which follow, it will be seen that the higher incidence of deaths amongst females occurs at the earlier and later ages of life, the incidence at the age period 45-65 being about the same in both sexes.

DEATHS FROM ORGANIC HEART DISEASE, 1925.

(1) *Males.*

Lesion	Under 5 yrs.	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	Over 65 yrs.	Total
Mitral Disease	–	–	–	4	10	3	17
Aortic Disease	–	–	–	4	7	6	17
Aortic & Mitral Disease	–	–	–	–	3	—	3
Valvular Disease (site not stated)	–	–	3	3	27	18	51
*Endocarditis	–	–	–	–	1	—	1
Fatty Degeneration ...	–	–	–	–	3	3	6
Other Organic Diseases	–	–	–	–	32	57	89
Total	–	–	3	11	83	87	184

* Death from Endocarditis (unqualified).

Eight of the deaths from Aortic Disease were in persons engaged during life in heavy work (*e.g.*, labourers, stone-masons).

(2) *Females.*

Lesion	Under 5 yrs.	5–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	Over 65 yrs.	Total
Mitral Disease	–	3	2	8	11	15	39
Aortic Disease ...	–	–	1	–	4	2	7
Aortic & Mitral Disease	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Valvular Disease (site not stated)	–	–	1	5	34	35	75
Fatty Degeneration ...	–	–	–	1	8	4	13
Other Organic Diseases	–	–	–	6	31	66	103
Total	–	3	4	20	89	123	239

Cerebro-spinal Fever. There were 10 cases notified with 3 deaths in 1925, as against 3 cases and 2 deaths in the previous year.

Encephalitis Lethargica. The cases numbered 26 and the deaths 11. as against 37 and 15 respectively in 1924.

Acute Polioencephalitis. There were no cases notified during the ear.

Deaths from Violence. Deaths, 162; Mortality rate per 1,000, 0·56.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Deaths ...	207	141	139	154	139	132	157	152	145	162
Mortality rate per 1000 ...	0·73	0·53	0·54	0·53	0·47	0·45	0·54	0·52	0·49	0·56

V.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(A) INFANT MORTALITY IN 1925.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the year was 95 per 1,000 births. his rate, when corrected for the variation in the birth rate, becomes 94 er 1,000 births, or 3 per 1,000 births above the corrected rate for 1924.

CORRECTED INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FROM 1917.

Year	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bradford ...	122	123	114	104	107	85	78	91	94
England and Wales ...	92	97	90	88	80	75	68	74	75

Age Distribution of Infantile Mortality. The infantile mortality ate in the first four weeks of life may be taken as an indication of th peration of antenatal and neonatal causes in bringing about infan eaths. This rate from 1909 is seen in the following table :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN THE FIRST FOUR WEEKS OF LIFE, FROM 1909.

Year	Bradford					England and Wales.
	Week				Total for four weeks	Total for four Weeks
	1	2	3	4		
1909 ...	34·3	4·7	5·2	5·2	49	41
1910 ...	28·0	6·2	5·3	5·8	45	38
1911 ...	33·7	7·3	5·6	4·7	51	40
1912 ...	29·4	5·1	5·7	3·2	43	38
1913 ...	32·1	6·5	6·2	3·1	48	39
1914 ...	27·3	5·9	7·2	3·8	44	39
1915 ...	28·2	6·5	5·3	3·9	44	38
1916 ...	31·1	8·1	4·7	4·7	49	37
1917 ...	31·2	7·4	2·6	3·0	44	37
1918 ...	28·1	6·2	3·6	3·6	42	36
1919 ...	34·0	5·9	4·2	2·7	47	40
1920 ...	27·8	8·9	5·8	3·6	46	35
1921 ...	29·9	6·8	4·9	2·8	45	35
1922 ...	22·2	6·5	5·0	3·8	37	34
1923 ...	22·9	5·3	4·0	4·2	36	32
1924 ...	27·3	4·8	5·0	2·4	40	33
1925 ...	23·8	4·1	4·8	3·1	36	

This table shows that the death rate among young infants from prenatal and neonatal causes is declining, but the degree of improvement is small. There is, however, definitely more interest taken by women in the hygiene of pregnancy, and as knowledge of this becomes more general, the fall in the death rate of early infancy will become more rapid and marked.

In the remainder of the first year of life, the Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births is given in the following table. It has been necessary in this table to make certain corrections for the variations of the birth rate in Bradford. These corrections were explained in the repor for 1920. The table on page 80 shows the state of infantile mortality in Bradford each year from 1876, with the average infantile mortality rate for five yearly periods. This table gives a good indication of the genera improvement which has taken place—an improvement confined to th last 20 years and undoubtedly due in a very large measure to the activit of the local authority on the subject.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS AFTER THE FIRST MONTH OF LIFE, FROM 1909.

Year	1 to 3 months		3 to 6 months		6 to 12 months	
	Bradford	England and Wales	Bradford	England and Wales	Bradford	England and Wales
1909	22	20	19	19	29	29
1910	22	20	21	19	34	28
1911	26	25	28	26	35	39
1912	19	18	14	15	22	24
1913	21	20	27	20	31	29
1914*	22	19	20	19	35	28
1915*	19	19	21	19	34	34
1916*	24	17	19	15	24	22
1917*	23	17	24	16	31	26
1918*	23	17	23	16	35	28
1919*	18	15	20	13	28	21
1920*	20	16	17	13	17	17
1921*	23	15	18	14	22	19
1922*	15	13	13	11	21	19
1923*	13	11	13	10	15	16
1924*	18	12	14	11	20	19
1925*	16		17		26	

° The figures of infantile mortality for Bradford for these years are founded on numbers of births corrected in each year.

Illegitimacy and Infantile Mortality. Since 1916 the number and e percentage of illegitimate births are shown in the following table :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN BRADFORD FROM 1916.

Year	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number ...	307	296	326	283	359	355	281	275	285	227
Percentage of total births ...	6·2	7·6	8·4	7·0	6·0	6·2	5·4	5·2	5·7	4·7

The infantile mortality rate is always very much higher among illegitimate than among legitimate infants. The following table shows the corrected Infantile Mortality Rates amongst these two classes of infants for the past ten years :—

CORRECTED INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES AMONG ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE INFANTS.

Year	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Illegitimate	251	257	246	223	176	175	157	201	144	123
Legitimate	108	112	112	105	99	104	83	72	89	94

Place Distribution of Infantile Mortality. The Ward which showed the highest infantile mortality rate was North, where the rate was 161 per 1,000 births, while West and West Bowling Wards showed rates above 120 per 1,000. The rate was lowest in the Allerton, Eccleshill and Heaton Wards. The record of infantile mortality for the past ten years in the different wards of the City is shown in the table on the following page. This shows that the infantile mortality rate in the four central wards of the City is maintained at too high a level. West Bowling is not usually so bad as last year, but the death rate among babies in the North, the West, the South and Exchange Wards is locally notorious. The environment of the people, and their social circumstances in these wards are generally bad, and these added to a lower standard of general intelligence and other personal factors undoubtedly contribute to the higher infantile mortality found. Child life is here as precious as in any other part of the city, and parental love for children is here as manifest, but reason and knowledge of child welfare play too small a part. Improvement certainly is taking place, but it is very slow and halting.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS, IN WARDS, FOR THE YEARS 1916 TO 1925.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Allerton	70	85	120	85	61	142	55	76	26	60
Bolton	106	86	121	115	51	92	94	91	88	75
Bradford Moor ...	159	134	118	87	104	112	80	53	94	76
East...	116	128	75	68	91	77	100	63	76	83
East Bowling ...	157	149	144	163	112	119	70	76	107	111
Eccleshill	99	96	74	112	88	63	86	21	84	63
Exchange	271	214	162	200	130	216	47	77	141	102
Great Horton ...	74	86	113	71	82	78	65	69	64	77
Heaton	108	45	104	96	77	57	76	49	54	64
Idle	106	143	104	45	92	68	100	64	58	70
Listerhills	88	121	111	178	90	135	125	118	112	91
Little Horton ...	116	172	152	168	119	153	95	96	92	106
Manningham ...	115	151	99	122	75	133	96	68	99	78
North	95	195	214	100	124	119	78	87	143	161
North Bierley (East)	124	107	158	141	89	63	59	81	112	85
North Bierley (West)	72	165	76	157	98	86	52	81	73	100
South	176	221	195	81	109	124	108	144	125	116
Thornton	76	73	132	104	83	120	57	114	22	96
Tong	147	61	165	152	81	101	56	71	70	95
West	159	214	147	128	104	167	130	79	127	153
West Bowling ...	86	105	64	97	83	98	110	69	87	127
City ...	118	132	123	113	93	109	87	78	92	95

Causes of Death in Infantile Mortality. The table on the following page shows the deaths from stated causes under one year for the past ten years.

It will be noticed that the commoner infectious diseases enter little into the question of infantile mortality. The deaths in infants from pulmonary diseases are comparatively high and show a slight increase in number last year; Premature Birth is the largest cause of death, but showed a marked decrease last year. The infantile mortality rate arising from Premature Birth, Congenital Defects and Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, is shown in the table below.

INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS FROM DEVELOPMENTAL AND WASTING DISEASES IN BRADFORD SINCE 1916.

Cause of Death	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Premature Birth ...	25·6	26·3	22·9	28·3	19·5	24·8	19·3	20·0	22·2	18·0
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	17·0	20·8	17·5	13·4	11·7	8·4	9·8	7·0	7·4	12·6
Congenital Malformations	4·2	4·6	3·6	7·4	8·4	13·7	7·3	7·2	8·0	7·2
Atelectasis ...	1·2	1·5	1·5	0·7	0·9	1·2	1·5	1·1	0·4	0·8

Causes of Death.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	8	18	20	2	3	15	4	15	1	15
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	15	12	36	—	11	19	16	9	12	20
Diphtheria and Croup	2	—	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	12	6	1	—	4	5	3	4	5	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	6	6	4	2	1	—	1	1	3	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	13	5	5	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	8	6	11	6	12	5	8	7	5	3
Convulsions	46	43	28	34	61	38	25	41	39	27
Laryngitis	2	—	—	—	2	1	4	1	—	—
Bronchitis	38	27	34	27	40	34	41	18	28	36
Pneumonia (all forms)	58	47	47	43	43	84	58	41	75	80
Diarrhœa	22	3	8	17	13	21	3	7	3	5
Enteritis	26	21	28	17	25	24	16	15	28	31
Gastritis	6	6	4	2	5	7	2	3	3	1
Syphilis	33	67	40	31	32	31	15	19	8	8
Rickets	1	2	—	—	—	2	5	2	3	—
Suffocation (overlying)	3	2	—	4	4	2	2	—	2	2
Injury at Birth	4	3	4	3	7	8	4	2	9	2
Atelectasis	6	6	6	3	6	7	8	6	2	4
Congenital Malformations	21	18	14	30	51	78	38	38	40	35
Premature Birth	126	103	89	114	118	141	101	106	111	87
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	84	81	68	54	71	48	51	37	37	61
Other Causes	41	31	29	62	47	46	47	31	46	38
Total	581	513	477	454	563	619	456	412	462	461

Infantile Mortality in certain Great Towns from 1916.

Deaths per 1,000 Births.

Town.	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Birmingham	104	98	97	89	83	82	85	71	80	75
Bradford	119	132	125	114	93	109	87	78	92	95
Bristol	95	99	92	83	69	66	71	61	69	76
Halifax	90	121	126	95	97	98	106	86	93	83
Huddersfield	103	80	101	98	80	85	74	72	95	68
Hull	115	120	127	110	98	94	106	83	90	100
Leeds	120	135	133	119	105	96	97	85	102	87
Leicester	105	105	109	99	87	85	85	81	76	86
Liverpool	118	116	126	109	111	105	94	98	102	98
London	89	104	108	85	75	80	74	60	69	67
Manchester	111	111	107	97	94	94	94	85	97	92
Newcastle	123	113	108	121	96	91	86	89	89	79
Nottingham	116	127	123	107	95	102	81	85	84	94
Portsmouth	81	72	76	74	60	63	63	52	66	61
Salford	115	123	112	105	97	101	103	95	119	103
Sheffield	109	104	128	97	104	98	81	89	88	83
Stoke-on-Trent	127	116	113	112	98	135	115	93	100	105
West Ham	100	107	115	86	72	71	77	58	69	58

INFANT MORTALITY, 1899-1925.

Year	Deaths under One Year of Age per 1000 Births		
	Total	Diarrhœal Diseases	Total less Diarrhœal Diseases
1899	181	22	159
1900	141	16	125
1901	168	35	133
1902	139	8	131
1903	148	19	129
1904	167	29	138
1905	144	21	123
1906	152	34	118
1907	124	11	113
1908	143	30	113
1909	116	6	110
1910	127	20	107
1911	139	32	107
1912	99	4	95
1913	128	27	101
1914	122	15	107
1915	123	16	107
1916	119	11	108
1917	132	8	124
1918	125	9	116
1919	114	8	106
1920	93	6	87
1921	109	8	101
1922	87	4	83
1923	78	4	74
1924	92	6	86
1925	95	7	88

(B) MATERNITY.

Supervision of Midwives. This work is undertaken by a woman medical officer, who also does ante-natal work. The number of midwives practising in Bradford on the 31st December, 1925, was 58, of whom 53 held the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board by examination, or its equivalent, while 5 were on the Roll as *bona-fide* practitioners before the passing of the Midwives Act, 1902. Inspection of the midwives' work was carried out on 247 occasions, of which 236 were routine inspections, and 11 special inspections.

In Bradford the midwives attended in 1925, 3649 or 76·9 per cent. of the registered births. The number of cases attended by each midwife has varied from none to 250, as will be seen in the following table :—

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES, 1925.

Number of Cases	Trained Midwives		Untrained Midwives	
	No.	Total Cases	No.	Total Cases
Over 150	8	1559	—	—
130—150	3	411	—	—
110—130	—	—	—	—
90—110	6	592	—	—
70— 90	5	406	—	—
50— 70	4	232	1	62
30— 50	5	193	—	—
10— 30	10	169	—	—
Under 10	5	25	—	—
None	7	—	4	—
Total ...	53	3587	5	62

The number of cases now attended by untrained midwives is very small indeed, amounting only to about 1·6 per cent. of the total attended by midwives.

The number of notifications of sending for medical help was 505 or 13·5 per cent. of their cases. In 403 cases, medical aid was called in on account of the mother, and in 102 cases on account of the child. The reasons given for medical aid in the case of the mother were as follows :—Ruptured Perineum, 156 cases; Uterine Inertia, 28; Malpresentation, 40; A.P. Hæmorrhage, 10; Pyrexia, 15; Adherent Placenta, 15; P.P. Hæmorrhage, 10; Contracted Pelvis, 63; Premature Birth, 16; Chest Trouble, 4; Debility, 15; Eclampsia, 2; Heart Trouble, 1; Abortion, 4; Dead Fœtus, 2; Mastitis, 4; Albuminuria, 3; Placenta Prævia, 1; Abnormal Pregnancy, 1; Abnormal Condition, 13; total, 403 cases.

In the case of the child, the reasons for sending for medical aid were as follows :—Dangerous Feebleness (Premature and otherwise), 40; Inflammation of Eyes, 16; Cyanosis, 10; Convulsions, 6; Malformations, 5; Cleft Palate (Hare Lip), 5; Skin Disease, 9; Phimosis, 4; Jaundice, 2; Spina Bifida, 4; Gastra Intestinal Trouble, 1; total, 102 cases.

Notices were sent to the Local Supervising Authority of the deaths of 4 infants under the care of midwives before the arrival of a medical practitioner. The midwives reported 32 cases of still births, or about ·9 per cent. of their cases.

The number of cases attended by municipal midwives was 1,094, or 29·9% of the total cases attended by midwives in the city. The average number of cases attended in 1925 by each municipal midwife was 137, which is a high average. The following statement shows the work done by municipal midwives in the two years, 1924 and 1925 as compared with the total work by midwives in the city.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

	1924		1925	
	All midwives	Municipal midwives	All midwives	Municipal midwives
Births attended	3249	1243	3649	1094
Medical Aid Notices ...	406	215	505	213
Still Births	40	19	32	15
Death of Mother	—	—	—	—
High Temperature ...	7	2	15	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	10	5	11	3
Total Visits to Patients ...	42633	17999	47658	16148
Ante-Natal Visits ...	6506	3838	8409	3639

A course of lectures for the purpose of preparing pupil midwives for the examination of the Central Midwives Board was given at the Municipal General Hospital (St. Luke's) by a recognised teacher and was attended by 31 pupils.

Under the Midwives Act, 1918, the total number of claims for midwifery fees sent in by medical practitioners during 1925 was 239. The Local Supervising Authority determined to recover in full 142 of these claims and in part 25, leaving 72 paid in full by the Authority. The total cost to the Authority of these claims was £101 19s. 6d.

Ante-natal Work. When an expectant mother is attended by a midwife other than a municipal midwife, home supervision of the case is carried out by health visitors, who during 1925 had 229 expectant mothers under observation before the birth of the child, no less than 1,323 expectant mothers being visited by either municipal midwives or health visitors in 1925. The total number of patients attending the various ante-natal centres in 1925 was 489. The total number of attendances in 1925 amounted to 1917. These numbers are too small, and further propaganda among women as to the need of ante-natal supervision is called for. Undoubtedly the medical profession in practice is paying more attention to the subject, but improvement can only result from an increased desire amongst women for knowledge of the subject and for the skilled supervision necessary.

Still Birth. The number of still births notified in 1925 was 186, or 3·8 per cent. of the live births registered.

STILL BIRTHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year ...	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number ...	208	200	169	180	291	216	223	221	198	186
Per cent ...	4·2	5·1	4·3	4·4	4·8	3·8	4·3	4·2	4·0	3·8

Deaths of women in childbirth. In the tables at the end of the report 17 deaths occurring in the puerperal state in the city are shown.

These deaths are classified in three tables, which follow, according to the age periods, the duration of pregnancy, and the conditions from which the deaths arose. From these tables it will be noted that the number of deaths from septic conditions is very high at the age period 35-40 years, and that the number of deaths from toxæmias is high over 40 years; the number of deaths from septic conditions is high in pregnancies terminating at the ninth month.

DEATHS IN CHILD BIRTH.

(1) *Age Period and Classifed Cause.*

Classified Cause	Age Period						
	20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years	40 years	45 years	Total
Toxaemias	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Septic Conditions ...	—	2	2	4	2	—	10
Accidents of Parturition ...	—	—	1	—	2	1	4
	1	2	3	4	6	1	17

(2) *Duration of Pregnancy and Classified Cause.*

Classified Clause	Duration of Pregnancy							
	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	Total
Toxaemias ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Septic Conditions ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Accidents of Parturition...	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
	2	—	—	1	1	1	12	17

(3) *Age Period and Duration of Pregnancy.*

Duration of pregnancy	Age Period						
	20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years	40 years	45 years	Total
3 months	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
4 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 months	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
7 months	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
8 months	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
9 months	1	1	2	5	2	1	12
	1	2	2	6	5	1	17

The accommodation for Maternity cases available in Bradford includes 10 beds in the Bradford Maternity Hospital, 60 beds at the Municipal General Hospital, and about 6 at St. Monica's Home.

The number of Maternity cases dealt with at the Bradford Maternity Hospital in 1925 was 195, the number of live children born was 186, including 7 premature births, 3 of whom died within 14 days, and the number of still births was 9.

The number of maternity cases dealt with at St. Monica's in 1925 was 65, the number of live children born was 61, and the number of still births was 4. The maternity cases at the Municipal General Hospital are eported on page 105.

The number of cases of puerperal fever notified in 1925 was 22, of whom 10 were admitted to hospital and 12 nursed at home.

The total number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified was 31. All these cases were visited and supervised, and 5 of them were removed o hospital.

(C) INFANCY.

During the year 1925 the number of births registered in Bradford was 4,827, while the number notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 4,849.

Record of Previous Years.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Births registered ...	6033	5696	5220	5290	5010	4827
Births notified	6119	5665	5119	5240	4897	4849
*Notifications to 100 registrations	101·4	99·5	98·1	99·1	97·7	100·5

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* The comparisons here are not quite accurateas the births notified include still births which are not registered.

TIME OF RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTH IN 1925.

Persons notifying	Receipt of Notification					1—2 months	2—3 months	Total	Per cent received late
	Within 2 days	3—7 days	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 week				
Doctor	411	212	21	10	2	1	—	657	37·4
Midwife	2437	797	11	5	—	3	—	3253	25·1
Father	88	59	8	1	1	—	—	157	44·0
Doctor and Midwife ...	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	22	36·4
Father and Doctor ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0·0
Institutions ...	590	160	4	3	—	—	—	757	22·1
Total ...	3543	1236	44	19	3	4	—	4849	26·9

Following the receipt of the notification a very large proportion of the births are visited. Speaking generally all cases notified by midwives are visited as soon as possible after the birth as well as those cases with doctors in attendance where the home circumstances seem to warrant it. The number of infants notified in 1925 visited was 4,683.

BIRTHS VISITED IN 1925.

Person in attendance	Times between Birth and Visit					Total
	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	
Doctor	98	356	211	22	103	790
Midwife ...	2980	198	29	2	2	3211
Institution ...	—	362	231	50	39	682

Of the 4,683 births visited it was considered that 125 required visitation once only during the first year, while 4,558 were selected for frequent revisitation during their first year of life. The total number of visits paid in 1925 to infants was 32,578.

FEEDING OF INFANTS UNDER VISITATION COMPLETING FIRST YEAR.

	Hand fed from birth	Mixed feeding from birth	Wholly breast fed				
			Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 6 months	Under 9 months	9 months and over
Infants ...	87	26	350	659	714	963	740
Percentage	2·5	0·7	9·9	18·6	20·2	27·2	20·9

WORK OF MOTHERS IN 1925.

	Outside the home			Inside the Home
	Factories	Other Work	Total	
Within six months before birth ...	371	179	550	2964
Within six months after birth	155	199	354	3160

This table as compared with the previous year shows a lower proportionate number of mothers employed outside the home before birth and after birth.

Of the 550 mothers working within six months before confinement 122 were employed within three months before the birth, and of the 354 mothers working within six months after confinement 233 returned to work within three months after the birth.

The number of cases of epidemic diarrhœa coming under notice and visited by the Health Visitors last year was 99.

Child Centres. The Local Authority conducts 10 Child Clinics in the City, at each of which a medical officer attends. The principal child clinic is situated in Morley Street, and it is open every week-day morning and afternoon except Thursdays and Saturdays, when it is open in the morning only. The following table shows the location of each clinic, the days on which it is in operation, and the total attendances last year.

CHILD CLINICS IN BRADFORD.

Clinic	Days of Attendance	Times of Attendance	Attendances during year
Central, Morley St.	Daily	Morning & afternoon	17,447
Leeds Road ...	Tuesday	Morning & afternoon	3,017
Green Lane ...	Monday and Thursday	Afternoon only	3,107
Sticker Lane ...	Friday	Morning & afternoon	1,357
Otley Road ...	Wednesday	Morning & afternoon	3,084
Brownroyd ...	Thursday	Morning & afternoon	1,767
Great Horton ...	Monday	Morning only	1,394
Wakefield Road ...	Friday	Afternoon only	1,489
Low Moor ...	Tuesday	Afternoon only	1,206
West Bowling ...	Monday	Morning & afternoon	1, 529

These Centres are all doing splendid work and are keenly appreciated by those who take advantage of their services. They are primarily special educational institutions for instruction to mothers on how to keep babies and young children healthy. Mothers seeking such knowledge are welcomed, especially if the baby is well; it is too late often to seek this information when the baby is ill. All mothers require this knowledge; it is not a gift like maternal instinct, but a true maternal instinct will impel the mother to acquire it. The mother herself should attend with the child; the work of the Centres is directed to benefiting the child through the mother, whose co-operation is most desired.

Child Clinics. The number of children registered for the first time at the Child Clinics in 1925 was 3,102. The following table shows the growth of the work since its inception.

CHILD CLINICS.

Year	New Cases	Total attendances	Average weekly attendances	Average daily attendances
1914	2,488	31,193	600	120
1915	1,987	28,192	540	108
1916	1,998	23,490	452	90
1917	1,721	19,194	369	74
1918	1,606	17,068	328	65
1919	1,810	19,495	375	75
1920	2,832	28,829	554	110
1921	2,872	35,784	688	137
1922	2,115	25,868	497	99
1923	1,926	24,320	468	93
1924	1,822	24,952	480	96
1925	3,102	35,937	680	136

On the 1st January, 1925, the work of the Child Clinic in Edmund Street was transferred over to the Morley Street Clinic. The figures therefore for last year in addition to infants under 1 year also include children from 1-5 years.

The number of attendances at the Central Clinic in 1925 was 17,447, and at the District Clinics 17,950.

It has been found advisable to arrange the work at the Central Clinic into sessions for infants, sessions for children, and " family " sessions attended by mothers who have an infant and one or more children. This lessens the chance of infections and ensures that the young mother with her first infant still gets the necessary amount of attention and instruction in feeding and infant hygiene.

At the Branch Clinics, which are attended for the most part by mothers with families—infants *and* children are dealt with at each session.

The amalgamation of the two Departments has resulted in a greatly increased attendance, and the facilities for attending with more than one child at one visit are appreciated by the mothers. The increased attendance is general at the Central Clinic and all Branches. The Manningham and White Abbey Branches have been closed and the work transferred to Green Lane School Clinic, which is open for two afternoons weekly. The attendance has greatly increased.

The Wyke Branch has been transferred to Low Moor as being a better centre, and the attendance has doubled itself.

In the Nursing Mothers' Ward, 355 cases paid 1,010 attendances, and 82% of the babies in question left the ward thriving and gaining normally.

Death-rate Among Young Children. The mortality rates among children from 1—2 years and 2—5 years are seen in the following tables. The number of cases of Measles and German Measles coming under notice under 5 years of age was 3,611, of whom 103 were removed to municipal hospitals. The number of cases of Whooping Cough under 5 years was 751.

Mortality Rate between 1 and 2 Years per 1,000 Persons Living at these Ages.

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
General Mortality Rate	36·8	48·0	33·5	17·7	33·5	19·8	28·7	25·8	30·1
Mortality Rate from specified Group Causes:—									
Common Infectious Diseases	13·20	13·27	2·12	2·62	8·77	2·53	7·7	4·26	13·31
Influenza ...	—	5·56	9·07	·59	—	1·55	0·83	1·28	0·22
Tuberculosis ...	5·33	3·13	1·21	1·45	3·37	2·91	2·29	2·34	2·40
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	7·41	17·52	11·19	9·01	11·92	6·80	9·00	10·23	8·94
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	1·62	1·57	1·21	0·59	2·47	0·78	1·04	0·85	1·53
Estimated Population between 1 and 2 years on June 30th ...	4318	3767	3308	3439	4445	5148	4801	4692	4584

MORTALITY RATE BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING AT THESE AGES.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
General Mortality Rate ...	11·3	7·4	8·0	7·4	6·6	6·8	7·19
Mortality Rate from specified Group Causes :—							
Common Infectious Diseases	1·26	2·09	2·97	2·19	2·26	0·91	2·76
Influenza	3·78	0·09	0·20	0·18	0·31	0·56	0·0
Tuberculosis	1·26	0·64	1·19	1·01	0·70	0·49	0·76
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	2·44	1·74	1·49	1·47	1·33	1·83	2·00
Estimated Population between 2 and 5 years on June 30th	12700	10907	10100	10928	12806	14208	14474

(D) VISITATION AND OTHER WORK.

The Health Visitors paid 70,985 visits to cases during the year. Of these 335 were made to ante-natal cases, 32,578 to infants under one year, 4,683 being primary visits, 23,757 to children between 1 and 5 years of age, 3,820 to tuberculosis cases, 99 to cases of infective enteritis, 7.843 to cases of measles, 2,321 to cases of whooping cough, and 232 to nursing mothers and other cases.

The main voluntary effort in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare in Bradford is undertaken by the Bradford Maternity Care Committee, which still continues its educational work among mothers attending various centres. Mothers are instructed in dressmaking, sewing, knitting, cookery, and mothercraft, by experienced teachers. There are four centres, namely, Wakefield Road, Otley Road, Lilycroft, and Green Lane, with 5 sewing classes and one cookery class. The total number of mothers registered at the classes is 186, and they made 3,718 attendances, with an average weekly attendance of 14. During the year 1,613 new garments were made in the classes, and over 200 were re-made from old clothes brought by the mothers. There was also a good proportion of garments knitted by the mothers. At the Ante-Natal Clinic mothers can purchase most of the requirements for the confinement, and also have baby garments cut out of the simplest and most suitable patterns. A Maternity Box is available for the use of the poorer members at the time of their confinement. The Holiday Home at Grassington continues to be very successful, 120 mothers and 269 children having visited the Home. Out of that number 67 mothers paid for themselves and their children, 34 mothers were sent to the Home by the Health Committee, 6 mothers by the Guild of Help, 9 by the Bradford Hospital and Convalescent Fund, and 4 by the Lord Mayor's Fund. Seventy-four children were sent by the Victoria Children's Convalescent Fund.

The dental work done in connection with the maternity and child welfare scheme is shown on page 116.

VI.—BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The Local Authority maintains a very well-equipped laboratory for bacteriological and allied work which in recent years has been increasing greatly both in its scope and amount. In this work two pathologists are employed.

The number of examinations carried out in the Laboratory in 1925 was 21,206 as against 18,382 in 1924. This number is exclusive of very many of the simpler bacteriological examinations done at hospitals and clinics.

Report by the City Pathologist,

M. A. C. Buckell, M.B., B.S. (London), D.P.H.

A. Municipal General Hospital. The reconstructed laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital was opened towards the end of September, and since then most of the work for the Hospital has been carried out there. 946 specimens have been examined.

B. Anthrax. Four cases of human anthrax were investigated with positive findings in one (malignant pustule—wool infection).

Ears from two cows were negative.

B. Anthracis was recovered from the only shaving brush examined.

157 samples of wool, dust, etc., were received from local sources. Of these 3 out of 30 samples of Turkey Mohair and dust were infected with anthrax.

Bacteriological control of the work of the Government Wool Disinfecting Station (Home Office) at Liverpool was carried out as in former years. 437 samples were received, on which the usual comparative terility test was done. 223 samples of raw wool and 214 of disinfected ere examined for anthrax, and the following samples of raw wool were ound to be infected with this organism :—

11 out of 78 samples of Karachi Goat Hair.
3 ,, 21 ,, ,, Bombay Goat Hair.
1 ,, 3 ,, ,, Thibet Goat Hair.
1 ,, 41 ,, ,, Egyptian Wool.
1 ,, 9 ,, ,, East Indian Wool.

No anthrax was found in any of the disinfected samples.

Further samples of Goat Hair were examined in completion of the pecial Investigation in progress last year. Of 163 samples examined om China and the Mediterranean, 3 out of 44 samples of Tunisian Goat Jair were found to be infected with B. Anthracis. The remainder were ee from this infection.

ANTHRAX—	
Human	4
Animal	2
Shaving Brush	1
Wool, etc.—	
Local	157
Liverpool Raw	223
Liverpool Disinfected	214
Special Investigation	163
Biological Tests	46
	810

C. Enteric Fever. No cases of Paratyphoid Fever were detected uring the year. In six instances a diagnosis of Typhoid Fever could not e excluded by serological means, but no cases were confirmed by cultural methods where these were carried out.

	+	—	Total.
Widal Reactions	10	48	... 58
Cultures	0	3	... 3
Fæces	0	34	... 34
Urines	0	16	... 16
			111

171 tests for Typhoid, Paratyphoid A and B, were carried out on these 58 sera. Of the 10 positive results, one for T and A and one T only were due to inoculation; two T only due to Influenza; 6 possible Typhoid.

D. Diphtheria. There is a considerable increase in the work under this head.

	Swabs.	Virulence Tests.	Total.
1924	2,050	5	2,055
1925	3,361	24	3,385

Many of these swabs are repeat swabs from the same cases. Several carriers were investigated, and amongst these two who themselves suffered from the disease in May are still showing virulent organisms—a period of over seven months. In both the results from nasal swabbings are more constant than those from the throat.

E. Venereal Diseases. There is an increase in the number of Wassermann Reactions performed. This appears to be due to an increase in the number of specimens received from institutions, and does not necessarily indicate an increased prevalence of Syphilis.

	Treatment Centre.	Practitioners.	Institutions.	Total.
1924	1,051	294	845	2,190
1925	897	367	1,374	2,638

The number of smears examined for Gonorrhœa shows a further decline.

1924	1,903
1925	1,641

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—

Cerebrospinal Fever	40
Diphtheria	3,385
Dysentery	50
Enteric Fever	111
Food Poisoning	11
Malaria	2
Tuberculosis—	
Sputa	1,595
C.S. Fluid	30
Pus, Urine, etc.	118
Venereal Diseases	4,336
	9,678

F. Shell Fish. Continuing the work of previous years, 1,120 shell ish were examined, with very similar results. Most of the mussels and ockles remain a potential source of danger.

G. Milk. The Milk Supply of the Municipal Milk Depot has been ubmitted each week to careful bacteriological examination.

311 samples have been examined.

41 milk bottles have been tested for sterility.

84 samples of milk were received from the City Inspectors.

227 samples of milk were submitted to a biological test for Tuberulosis. Of these 30 (or 13·2%) were found to be infected with B. Tuberulosis. This at first sight seems to be a high percentage, but many of he samples were in duplicate or triplicate, and it is impossible to draw ny conclusion from these figures as to the percentage of Tuberculosis n the milk supply of the city.

FOOD, ETC.—

Milk	395
Milk Biological Tests	227
Milk Veterinary	158
Shell Fish	1,120
Water-cress	7
Water	60
	1,967

H. Free Issue of Vaccines, Antisera, etc. Autogenous vaccines vere prepared for such cases as were considered by their medical attenlants likely to benefit from a specific vaccine therapy.

The issue of antisera and sera was undertaken from the Health Office.

J. Miscellaneous Specimens—

Cerebrospinal Fluids	11
Body Fluids	86
Pus, etc.	241
Urines	515
Fæces	45
Wool for Sterility Tests	437
Milk Bottles for Sterility	41
Hair for Ringworm	1
Blood Cultures	11
Blood Counts	25
Blood Chemical Analyses	77
Test Meals	68
Post-mortems	12
Histological Sections	276
Vaccines issued	95
	1,941

SUMMARY—

Anthrax	810
Infectious Diseases	9,678
Food, etc.	1,967
Miscellaneous Specimens	1,941
Total ...	14,396

The figures given above are for the number of specimens examined, not the number of examinations made. As many of the specimens were examined for two or more purposes, the total number of examinations last year was 21,206.

VII.—HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

In the first portion of this report reference is made to the hospital accommodation of the City; in this portion further details of the hospitals under the control of the Local Authority are given.

(A) MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, B. HOLROYD SLATER, B.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.

I have the honour to present the sixth Annual Report on the working of the Bradford Municipal General Hospital, dealing with the period from January 1st to December 31st, 1925.

The growth of the hospital since it came under the control of the Health Committee is illustrated by the following comparisons :—

	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
No. of Admissions ...	6565	6139	5608	5141	4482	3804
No. of Births in Hospital ...	485	466	463	360	372	158
No. of Operations Performed ...	2018	1824	1799	1419	752	428
Average time spent in Hospital (in days)	28·7	31·4	32·5	28·3	30·1	36·1

From the above table it will be seen that during the last six years the number of patients admitted has increased by 72·5%, the number of births by 207·6%, and the number of operations by 371·5%.

	Civic.	Poor Law.	Pensioners.	Total.
No. of In-patients on Dec. 31st, 1924	376	263	—	639
No. of Admissions during the year ...	4519	2013	33	6565
No. of live births during the year ...	462	23	—	485
				7689

No. if In-patients on Dec. 31st, 1925	371	318	—	689
No. of Discharges and deaths during year	4893	2074	33	7000
				7689

The admissions from outside have been distributed through the Wards as follows :—

(The corresponding figures for 1924 are given in brackets.)

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Medical Wards	1585 (1504)	1391 (1388)	2976 (2892)
Surgical Wards	1128 (964)	1043 (936)	2171 (1900)
Children's Wards ...	421 (391)	418 (352)	839 (743)
Maternity Wards ...	— —	579 (604)	579 (604)
Live Births	251 (237)	234 (229)	485 (466)
	3385 (3096)	3665 (3509)	7050 (6605)

The admissions are shown in greater detail in the accompanying table.

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS THROUGH WARDS OF HOSPITAL AND MONTHS OF YEAR.

	Maternity Wards		Children's Wards		Medical Wards										Surgical Wards				Total admissons into Hospital Wards	Transfers Ward to Ward	Total Admissions from outside
					Men				Women						Men		Women				
	Admissions	Live Births	K1 & K2	H1	A3	B	F1	F2	C3	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3	A1	A2	C1	C2			
1925																					
January	32	35	51	16	64	26	55	43	44	49	27	23	49	3	44	43	43	43	690	55	635
February ...	45	41	81	17	52	26	32	42	34	40	40	12	56	7	39	64	21	39	688	69	619
March	39	35	47	5	57	22	37	32	35	48	35	31	63	7	48	52	45	61	699	60	639
April	55	48	63	12	58	27	31	48	40	39	27	18	40	4	48	51	52	37	698	85	613
May	49	49	43	25	65	24	35	55	20	45	40	6	51	7	43	63	40	55	715	79	636
June	35	36	41	11	33	28	34	43	44	31	44	—	57	6	46	45	39	33	606	73	533
July	54	55	48	22	40	21	39	43	38	39	32	—	48	3	45	49	54	49	679	72	607
August	44	41	49	10	37	25	28	17	30	30	46	—	52	2	33	51	33	36	564	61	503
September ...	42	41	42	8	41	26	30	29	22	40	25	—	36	—	35	49	37	35	538	47	491
October ...	36	31	62	19	49	30	39	41	28	35	35	—	53	4	56	54	39	38	649	61	588
November ...	42	39	68	11	46	24	48	48	26	25	30	33	39	1	69	48	44	36	677	61	616
December ...	36	34	53	7	42	21	40	41	21	41	34	22	42	2	43	70	33	46	628	58	570
Total admission into wards ...	509	486	648	163	584	300	448	482	382	462	415	145	586	46	549	639	480	508	7831	781	7050
Transfers, ward to ward ...	246	—	37	15	25	157	27	20	53	22	19	20	14	40	19	41	22	4	781	Total Transfers	
Total admissions from outside...	263	485	611	148	559	143	421	462	329	440	396	125	572	6	530	598	458	504	7050	Total Admissions from outside.	

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISCHARGES (INCLUDING DEATHS) FROM EACH WARD DURING 1925, AND THE AVERAGE TIME SPENT IN HOSPITAL.

Ward.		Number of Patients Discharged or Dead.	Total Number of Days Spent in Hospital.	Average Stay per Patient.
A1.	Male, Surgical	499	13,819	27·6 days
A2.	Male, Surgical	572	14,373	25·1 days
A3.	Male, Medical, Acute, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	526	12,529	23·8 days
B.	Male, Medical, Chronic ...	287	17,176	59·8 days
C1.	Female, Surgical	452	14,226	30·1 days
C2.	Female, Surgical	463	11,217	24·2 days
C3.	Female, Venereal, Puerperal Sepsis and Ophthalmia Neonatorum	383	9,204	24·0 days
D.2	Female, Medical, Acute ...	418	15,559	37·2 days
D.3	Female, Medical, Acute ...	389	13,821	35·5 days
E1.	Female, Medical, Acute ...	105	3,033	28·8 days
E2.	Female, Antenatal, and Nursing Staff	319	8,522	26·7 days
E3.	Female, Medical, Chronic ...	52	7834	150·6 days
F1.	Male, Medical, Acute ...	405	10,457	25·8 days
F2.	Male, Medical, Acute ...	420	12,183	29·0 days
H1.	Children, Orthœpædic ...	157	8,506	54·1 days
J.	Maternity	953	12,325	12·9 days
K1 & 2.	Children, Medical and Surgical	600	16,588	27·6 days
TOTAL FOR HOSPITAL		7,000	201,372	28·7 days

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Anthrax	1
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	6
Chicken Pox	10
Diphtheria	23
Encephalitis Lethargica	6
Enteric Fever	1
Epidemic Enteritis	31
Erysipelas	17
Influenza	76
Measles	44
Measles, German	1
Mumps	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Pemphigus Neonatorus	1
Puerperal Sepsis	9
Ringworm of Scalp	1
Scabies	32
Scarlet Fever	7
Tetanus	1
Whooping Cough	18

TABLE SHOWING DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS HAVE SUFFERED.

DISEASE.	Males	Females
Abortion	—	118
Abscess	21	23
Acetonuria	1	1
Adenitis, simple	10	7
Adenitis, suppurating	8	16
Adenoids	4	—
Adenoids and Tonsils	17	13
Adenoma of Breast	—	7
Alcoholism	10	3
Amnesia	1	1
Anæmia, simple	3	19
Anæmia, splenic	1	1
Anæmia, pernicious	7	5
Aneurism, aortic	3	—
Aneurism, popliteal	—	1
Ankylosis of Joints	1	1
Anthrax	1	—
Appendicitis, acute	85	62
Appendicitis, chronic	34	77
Arthritis, acute	3	1
Arterio-sclerosis	15	2
Attempted suicide by		
Ammonia	2	—
Carbolic Acid	—	2
Cut throat	6	2
Drowning	—	1
Gas	6	4
Hanging	1	—
Methylated Spirit	1	—
Oxalic Acid	—	2
Bacilluria	—	3
Balanitis	1	—
Bartholin's Cyst	—	4
Bedsores	—	2
Blepharitis	1	1
Boils	39	5
Branchial Cyst	—	5
Bronchial Asthma	22	15
Bronchitis, Acute	78	63
Bronchitis, Chronic	263	106
Bronchiectasis	1	—
Broncho-Pneumonia	63	43
Bruises, etc.	57	18
Bullet in Thigh	1	—
Burns and Scalds	11	19
Bursitis	3	11
Bursitis, Suppurating	2	3
Callosities of Sole	—	1
Carbuncle	9	5
Caruncle Urethral	—	3
Cataract	4	2
Cellulits	113	24
Cephalgia	1	2
Cerebral Abscess	3	—
Cerebral Concussion	3	2
Cerebral Embolism	2	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	27	21
Cerebral Syphilis	4	1
Cerebral Thrombosis	13	10
Cerebral Tumour	3	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	2	1
Cervical Rib	—	2
Charcot's Joint	—	1
Chicken Pox	5	5
Chilblains	—	1
Chorea	5	7
Cirrhosis of Liver	10	3
Conjunctivitis	5	6
Colic, Intestinal	8	3
Colitis, Mucous	3	5
Corneal Ulcer	3	4
Corn, Suppurating	1	—
Constipation	22	9
Coryza	5	2
Cystocele	—	1
Cystitis	12	9
Debility	38	41
Delirium Tremens	1	—
Dementia	5	—
Dental Caries	1	4
Dermatitis, Acute	4	3
Dermatitis, Chronic	8	6
Diabetes Mellitus	9	5
Diarrhœa	6	3
Diphtheria	15	8
Diplegia, spastic	1	—
Dislocation of		
Clavicle	2	—
Humerus	—	2
Elbow	—	1
Hip, Congenital	1	10
Semilunar cartilage (knee)	13	4
Disseminated Sclerosis	9	2
Diverticulitis, Acute	—	1
Duodenal Ulcer	38	7
Duodenal Ulcer, Perforated	11	—
Dysentery	3	—
Dysmenorrhœa	—	16
Dyspareunia	—	1
Dyspepsia	1	1
Dysuria	1	—
Eczema	16	14
Empyema, chest	13	4
Empyema, frontal sinus	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	3
Endometritis	—	16
Entropion	—	1
Enteritis	17	8
Enteritis, Acute, Infective	18	13
Enuresis	2	1
Epiphysitis, Ilium	—	1
Epilepsy	29	16
Epispadias	2	—
Epistaxis	4	1
Erysipelas	8	9
Erythema Nodosum	—	2
Erythema Intertrigo	—	1
Exophthalmic Goitre	2	6
Exostosis	1	1
Extravasation of Urine	4	—
Fæcal Fistula	—	2
Fibrocystic Disease, Humerus	1	—
Fibroid of Uterus	—	34
Fibroma	—	2
Fissure of Anus	3	2
Fistula, Anal	6	—
Fistula, Recto-vaginal	—	1
Fistula, Vesical	1	—
Foreign Bodies	1	—
Fracture of—		
Clavicle	1	1
Femur	10	8
Fibula and Tibia	11	13
Fibula	1	—
Humerus	1	7
Mandible	—	1
Nasal Bones	—	1
Os Calcis	—	1
Radius	2	4
Ribs	5	2
Skull	1	3
Spine	1	—
Tibia	5	1
Ulna and Radius	2	1
Gall Stones	11	46
Ganglion	1	1
Gangrene of Leg, Diabetic	—	2
Gangrene of Leg, Senile	8	3
Gangrene of Leg, Raynaud's Disease	1	—
Gangrene of Lung	1	—
Gastric Ulcer	22	23
Gastric Ulcer, perforated	5	—
Gastritis	22	20
Gastro-enteritis	19	17
Gastroptosis	—	2
G. P. I.	4	1
Genu Valgum	6	6
Genu Varum	3	3
Glaucoma	—	1
Gonorrhœa	18	17
Gonorrhœa with Syphilis	—	1
Gonorrhœal Conjunctivitis	3	3
Gonorrhœal Arthritis	2	—
Gout	—	1
Hæmatemesis	1	3
Hæmatoma	2	1
Hæmaturia	6	—
Hæmorrhoids	32	20
Hallux Valgus	—	5
Hammer Toe	5	—
Hare Lip	1	—
Heat Stroke	1	—
Hemiplegia	31	25
Henoch's Pupura	—	3
Hernia, femoral	2	12
Hernia, inguinal	69	9
Hernia, Lumbar	1	—
Hernia, umbilical	2	7
Hernia, ventral	5	8
Hernia, strangulated, femoral	1	3
Hernia, strangulated, inguinal	7	1
Hernia, Strangulated, Internal	1	—
Hernia, strangulated, umbilical	1	1
Herpes	1	—
Herpes Zoster	2	2
Hodgkin's Disease	1	—
Hydatid Cyst of Liver	2	—
Hydatidiform Mole	—	2
Hydrocele	11	—
Hyperchlorhydria	1	—
Hypernephroma	—	1
Hyperpiesis	6	1
Hypertrophy of Cervix Uteri	—	1
Hypospadias	2	—
Hysteria	—	7
Imbecility	5	3
Impetigo	24	7
Impetigo Contagiosa	2	—
Influenza	33	43
Insomnia	3	—
Intestinal Obstruction, acute	5	4
Intestinal Obstruction, chronic	—	1
Intussusception	4	—
Iritis	—	1
Ischio-rectal Abscess	19	4
Jaundice, Catarrhal	2	3
Keloid	1	1

TABLE SHOWING DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Males	Females
Keratitis	3	—
Kyphosis	1	1
Laceration Cervix Uteri	—	1
Laryngitis	6	2
Leukoderma	1	0
Lipoma	2	4
Locomotor Ataxy ..	15	3
Lymphangitis ..	—	1
Lymphatic Leukæmia	—	1
Lumbago	21	4
Malignant disease of		
Bladder	3	—
Breast	—	23
Clitoris	—	1
Colon	5	11
Eyeball	—	1
Femur	1	—
Glands of Neck ..	2	—
Humerus	1	—
Larynx	3	—
Lip	2	1
Liver	1	2
Mandible	2	1
Maxilla	—	—
Mediastinum ..	3	—
Œsophagus ..	5	—
Pancreas	2	5
Parotid	—	1
Pharynx	1	—
Prostate	3	—
Rectum	10	5
Ribs	1	—
Skin	5	5
Spine	2	—
Stomach	7	11
Testicle	2	—
Thyroid	1	—
Tongue	5	—
Tonsil	1	—
Uterus	—	30
Vagina	—	1
Vulva	—	4
Malaria	3	—
Malingering	5	1
Mammary Abscess ..	—	7
Mania	1	1
Mastitis	—	20
Mastoiditis, acute ..	2	1
Mastoiditis, chronic ..	1	—
Marasmus	24	19
Measles	26	18
,, German ..	1	—
Melaena	1	—
Melancholia	5	7
Meningitis, acute ..	4	2
Menorrhagia	—	16
Metrorrhagia	—	12
Migraine	2	—
Monoplegia	1	—
Morbus Cordis ..	81	101
Morphia Habit ..	—	1
Movable Kidney ..	—	4
Mucocele	1	—
Mumps	—	2
Muscular Dystrophy..	1	—
Myosthenia Gravis ..	—	1
Myositis Ossificans ..	1	—
Myxoedema	—	4
N.A.B. Poisoning ..	1	—
Naevus	1	—
Nasal Polypi	—	1
Necrosis of		
Jaw	1	—
Malar Bone ..	—	1
Tarsus	1	—
Nephritis, acute ..	6	5
Nephritis, chronic ..	18	16
Neuralgia	4	3
Neuralgia, Trigeminal	—	3
Neurasthenia ..	45	49
Neuritis, Peripheral ..	3	8
Oedema, Angioneurotic	1	1
Onychia	1	—
Orchitis	7	—
Osteo-myelitis ..	8	—
Ostetis Deformans ..	—	2
Otorrhœa	13	6
Ovarian Cyst ..	—	16
Oxaluria	—	1
Painful Stump ..	4	—
Pancreatitis, acute ..	2	—
Papilloma of Bladder..	1	—
Papilloma of Palate ..	1	1
Paralysis Agitans ..	1	—
Paralysis, Infantile ..	5	3
Parametritis	—	1
Paraplegia	8	9
Parotitis, ...	—	1
Pediculosis	10	4
Pelvic Cellulitis ..	—	4
Pemphigus	5	2
Pericarditis	2	1
Periostitis	1	1
Peritonitis, acute ..	—	1
Peri-renal Abscess ..	1	1
Peritoneal Adhesions .	5	8
Perthe's Disease, Hip	2	—
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens	—	1
Phlebitis	3	4
Phimosis	33	—
Pleurisy, Plastic ..	28	14
Pleurisy & Effusion ..	4	3
Pleurodynia	7	4
Pneumonia, Lobar ..	102	52
Pregnancy	—	634
Prematurity	6	3
Proctitis	—	1
Prolapse of Rectum ..	7	7
Prolapse of Uterus ..	—	39
Prostatic Enlargement	28	—
Pruritus Ani.. ..	2	—
Pruritus Vulvæ ..	—	2
Psoriasis	3	3
Puerperal Sepsis ..	—	12
Puerperium	—	20
Pulmonary Abscess ..	1	—
Purpura Hæmorrhagia	—	1
Pylorospasm ..	2	—
Pyonephrosis	—	10
Pyorrhœa Alveolaris ..	1	1
Pyosalpinx	—	7
Ranula	1	1
Renal Colic	7	2
Retroverted Uterus ..	—	15
Rheumatic Fever ..	27	28
Rheumatism, Subacute	24	20
Rheumatism, Chronic..	19	24
Rheumatoid Arthritis..	23	17
Rhinitis	6	2
Rickets	9	11
Ringworm of Scalp ..	—	1
Ruptured		
Jejunum	1	—
Perineum	—	11
Tubal Gestation ..	—	4
Salivary Calculus ..	1	—
Salpingitis	—	35
Scabies	29	3
Scarlet Fever ..	2	5
Sciatica	7	4
Scoliosis	1	—
Sebaceous Cyst ..	3	2
Seborrhœa	2	1
Senile Decay	34	38
Silicosis	1	—
Sinusitis, frontal ..	—	3
Septicæmia	1	1
Spina Bifida	—	4
Sprains of Joints ..	18	5
Staphyloma	2	—
Stomatitis	12	3
Stone in Bladder ..	—	1
Stone in Kidney ..	4	4
Stone in Ureter ..	2	—
Strabismus	16	8
Stricture of Œsophagus	1	—
Stricture of Urethra ..	19	—
Sudoramina	1	—
Sycosis	1	—
Synovitis	6	2
Syphilis, Acquired ..	16	26
Syphilis, Congenital ..	6	2
Syringomyelia ..	1	—
Tape Worm	—	2
Talipes	3	8
Tenosynovitis ..	3	1
Tetanus	—	1
Thrush	2	—
Thyroglossal Cyst ..	—	2
Tonsilitis	11	35
Torticollis	6	3
Trachoma	—	1
Tubercular Disease of		
Ankle Joint ..	3	3
Axillary Glands ..	1	1
Bladder	3	3
Breast	—	1
Cervical Glands ..	6	13
Elbow	1	—
Hip	9	6
Ilium	1	—
Intestine	1	1
Kidney	3	—
Knee	3	3
Larynx	—	2
Lungs	134	40
Os Calcis	2	—
Meninges	4	1
Peritoneum ..	15	13
Phalanges	2	—
Rib	3	—
Skin	5	1
Spine	9	12
Testicle	1	—
Tuberculosis, General..	1	—
Ulcers of Leg ..	45	16
Undescended Testicle .	1	—
Uræmia	—	2
Urticaria	1	1
Vaccinia	2	—
Vaginitis	—	10
Varicocele	4	1
Varicose Veins ..	18	19
Verminous Rash ..	2	—
Vertigo	13	6
Visceroptosis	—	6
Volvulus, cæcum ..	—	1
Volvulus, ileum ..	1	—
Whooping Cough ..	12	6
Wounds, Gunshot ..	4	—
Wounds, Other ..	19	7

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The number of operations performed during the year is 2018, as compared with 1824 in 1924. The operation death-rate was 4·8 per cent. as against 4·9 per cent. last year The list of operations is as follows :—

Nature of Operation	Recovered	Died
LAPAROTOMIES.		
Appendicectomy—		
For acute appendicitis	116	7
For chronic appendicitis	202	—
Appendix Abscess, Drainage	1	—
Cæsarean Section for		
Placenta Prævia ..	6	—
Contracted Pelvis..	18	1
Cæcostomy	7	—
Colotomy	8	4
Colotomy, Closure of .	11	—
Choledechotomy for Gall Stones ..	1	—
Cholecystectomy for Gall Stones ..	18	3
Cholecystotomy for Gall Stones ..	22	3
Enterostomy for acute intestinal obstruction ..	1	—
Exploratory	19	2
Gastrectomy ..	1	2
Gastrojejunostomy—		
For duodenal ulcer	28	5
For gastric ulcer ..	20	6
For gastric cancer ..	2	—
For pyloric adhesions	1	—
Hysterectomy, Total, for, Carcinoma ..	8	2
Hysterectomy, Total, for Fibroids ..	7	—
Hysterectomy, Subtotal for Fibroids,etc	36	—
Oophorectomy and Salpingectomy ..	40	1
Ovariotomy	3	1
Radical Cure of Umbilical Hernia ..	6	—
Radical Cure for Umbilical Hernia, Strangulated ..	—	1
Radical Cure for Ventral Hernia ..	11	—
Resection of Carcinoma of Colon ..	9	1
Secondary Suture, Abdominal Wall ..	3	—
Ventrofixation of Uterus	25	1
For Acute Pancreatitis	—	1
For Acute Peritonitis		
Gonococcal.. ..	1	—
Pneumococcal ..	—	1
Cancer of Colon ..	—	1
For Cirrhosis of Liver	—	2
For Faecal Fistula ..	1	—
For Hydatid Cyst of Liver	1	—
For Intestinal Obstruction—		
Meckel's Diverticulum	1	—
Internal Hernia ..	2	1
Volvulus	—	2
Separation of Adhesions	4	3

Nature of Operation.	Recovered	Died
For Intussusception—Reduction of ..	1	1
For Pelvic Abscess ..	2	—
For Pyloric Stenosis (Congenital) ..	1	—
For Ruptured Duodenal Ulcer ..	7	1
For Ruptured Gall Bladder	2	—
For Ruptured Gastric Ulcer	6	2
For Ruptured Ileum (T.B. Ulcer) ..	1	—
For Ruptured Jejunum (traumatic) ..	—	1
For Ruptured Tubal Gestation	5	—
For Tubercular Peritonitis	9	—
HERNIOTOMIES.		
Radical Cure—		
Femoral Hernia ..	9	—
Inguinal Hernia ..	74	2
For Strangulated—		
Femoral Hernia ..	8	1
Inguinal Hernia ..	5	—
OPERATIONS ON GENITO URINARY ORGANS.		
Circumcision ..	38	—
Colporrhaphy ..	6	—
Colotomy	1	—
Craniotomy	2	2
Curettage	59	—
Cystoscopic Examina-	28	1
tion	7	—
Dilatation of Cervic		
Uteri	2	—
Excision of Bartholin's	5	—
Cyst	2	—
Excision of Epitheloma	2	—
Vulvæ	22	—
Excision of Uterine Polypus	3	—
Exploration of Kidney	2	—
Forceps Delivery ..	22	—
Induction of Premature Labour ..	3	—
Nephrectomy ..	1	—
Nephropexy	3	—
Nephrolithotomy ..	3	—
Orchidectomy ..	7	—
Pelvic Examination ..	14	—
Perineorrhaphy ..	34	—
Podalic Version ..	3	—
Prostatectomy, Suprapubic ..	6	—
Radical Cure of—		
Hydrocele	6	—
Varicocele	3	—
Resection of—		
Cervix Uteri ..	11	—
Removal of Stone from Bladder ..	1	—
Removal of Stones from Ureter ..	1	—
Suprapubic Cystotomy	11	3
Trachelorrhaphy ..	3	—
For Carcinoma, Cervix Uteri	1	—

Nature of Operation.	Recovered	Died
For Extravasation of Urine	—	1
For Hypospadias ..	2	—
For Perirenal Abscess	2	—
For Placenta Prævia..	—	1
For Papilloma, Cervix Uteri	1	—
For Prostatic Abscess	—	1
For Retained Products of Conception ..	48	—
For Scrotal Hæmatoma	1	—
For Urethral Caruncle	3	—
For Urethral Fistula..	2	—
For Urethral Stricture		
Rapid Dilatation ..	11	2
Wheelhouse's Operation	2	—
OPERATIONS ON RECTUM.		
Examinations ..	7	—
For Carcinoma, Kraske's Operation	1	2
For Fissure in Ano ..	3	—
For Fistula in Ano ..	9	—
For Ischio-rectal Abscess	18	—
For Piles	53	—
For Prolapse	1	—
OPERATIONS ON CHEST, EAR, NOSE, THROAT.		
Mastoidectomy ..	7	—
Resection, Septum Nasi..	3	—
Turbinectomy ..	4	—
For Cut Throat	2	—
For Empyema, Drainage, etc. ..	13	5
For Empyema, Estlander's Operation..	1	—
For Empyema of Maxillary Antrum ..	1	—
For Embryema of Frontal Sinus ..	6	—
For Tonsils and Adenoids	74	—
For Retropharyngeal Abscess	—	1
For Salivary Calculus	1	—
For Mastoiditis, acute	2	—
For Fracture, Nasal Bones	1	—
For Stenosis, Lachrymal Duct ..	2	—
For Torticollis ..	4	—
EXCISIONS.		
Adenoma of Breast ..	2	—
Cervical Lymphatic Glands—		
Malignant	1	—
Tubercular ..	10	—
Femoral Lymphatic Glands, Tubercular..	4	—
Cervical Rib	2	—
Cyst of Neck' (Thyroglossal) ..	2	—
Epithelioma of Chest Wall	1	—
Epithelioma of Lip ..	2	—
Fibroma, Axillary ..	1	—

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

Name of Operation	Recovered	Died
Fibroma of Back	2	—
Ganglion	2	—
Keloid Growth	2	—
Lipoma	8	—
Mammary Gland	1	—
Meningocele	1	2
Mucocele	4	—
Neuroma	—	—
Papilloma of Palate	1	—
Parotid Gland	1	—
Prepatella Bursa	9	—
Rodent Ulcer	2	—
Sebaceous Cyst	5	—
Submaxillary Gland	1	—
Tubercular Ulcer	2	—
Thyroid Gland	2	1
Tongue	1	—
Varicose Veins	10	—
AMPUTATIONS.		
Arm	1	—
Breast, for Cancer	22	—
Breast for Adenoma	1	—
Finger	1	1
Foot	2	—
Thigh	6	5
Toe	6	1
OPERATIONS ON BONES AND JOINTS.		
Aspiration, etc., of Knee	6	—
Antogenous Bone Graft	2	—
Excision Knee Joint	4	—
Forcible Movements of Joints	3	—
Medication of Joints	7	—
Osteotomy, Femoral	12	1
Osteotomy, Tibia and Fibula	4	—
Reduction of Fractures	20	—
Resection, Semilunar cartilage of Knee	15	—
Resection, Exostosis	2	—
Resection, Sarcoma,		
Jaw	1	—
Humerus	1	—
Thigh	1	—

Name of Operation	Recovered	Died
Sequestrotomy	3	—
Trephining, for Cerebral Tumour	1	1
Trephining, for Gasserian Ganglion	1	—
For Arthritis (Septic) of Knee	1	—
For Fracture of Patella wiring	2	—
For Fracture Dislocation of Shoulder	4	—
For Dislocation (cong.) of Hip	10	—
For Dislocation of Knee	1	—
For Hammer Toe	3	—
For Hallux Valgus	4	—
For Osteomyelitis Acute	4	2
For Caries of Mandible	2	—
For Caries of Femur	1	—
For Caries of Fibula	2	—
For Caries of Humerus	1	—
For Caries of Os Calcis	1	—
For Periostitis, Ilium	1	—
For Spine Bifida	—	1
For Talipes	2	—
For Tuberculosis of		
Ankle	17	—
Hip	6	—
Knee	1	—
Ribs	5	—
Spine(PsoasAbscess)	8	—
For Ununited Fracture	1	—
OPERATIONS ON EYES.		
For Cataract	5	—
For Corneal Ulcer	6	—
For Glaucoma	1	—
For Hypopion	2	—
For Squint	25	—
Dacryocystotomy	1	—
Enucleation, Eyeball	4	—
Excision, Lachrymal Sac	1	—
Iridectomy	7	—
Plastic Operation, Eyelid	1	—

Name of Operation	Recovered	Died
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Abscesses	61	—
Alcohol Injection (for Trigenial Neuralgia)	2	—
Avulsion of Nail	2	—
Blood Transfusion	2	—
Carbuncle	10	—
Cellulitis	47	—
Dental Extractions	49	—
Exploration, Cheek	1	—
Ligature, Femoral Artery	2	—
Lumbar Puncture	1	—
Mammary Abscess	13	—
Matas' Operation, Popliteal Aneurysm	1	—
Medication, Sciatic Nerve	1	—
Oesophagoscopy	1	—
Plastic Operations	2	—
Removal of Bullet (Thigh)	2	—
Secondary Sutures of Wound	7	—
Skin Grafting	9	—
Suture of tendons	3	—
Tenotomy	11	—
Tendon Transplantation	2	—
Tendon Suture	1	—
Tapping Ascites	4	—
Venesection	1	—
For Hæmatoma	1	—
For Fracture of Face Bones, etc.	—	1
For Suppurating Bursitis	3	—
For Sinus	1	—
For Webbed Fingers	2	—
TOTAL	1924	94

GROSS TOTAL 2018

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

The attendances at the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic numbered :—

New Patients	452
Others	970
	1,422

In the Maternity Wards there were 485 live births, and 46 stillbirths. he proportion of stillbirths was 8·6%, as compared with 9·6% last year. here were 5 maternal deaths.

Cæsarian Section was performed on 25 occasions, 19 times for conacted pelvis, and 6 times for placenta prævia.

NORMALITIES IN LABOUR.

Cause.	Number.
Perineal Lacerations—	
Forceps	3
Spontaneous	5
Contracted Pelvis—	
Cæsarean Section	19
Forceps	2
Craniotomy	2
Epiphysiotomy	3
Version	1
bnormal Presentations—	
Face	1
Breech	11
Occipito-Posterior unreduced	3
Prolapsed Cord	3
Transverse	1
bnormalities of Mother—	
Hydramnios	2
Rigidity of Cervix	1
Retained Placenta	5
Retained Chorion	6
Secondary Uterine Inertia (Forceps) ..	10
Diseases of Mother—	
Venereal Disease..	22
Heart Disease	1
Phthisis	1
Chorea	1
Bacilluria (B. Coli.)	2
oxæmias—	
Eclampsia	5
Albuminuria	21
æmorrhage—	
Antepartum	8
Placenta Prævia	7
Post Partum	6
nduction of Labour—	
Albuminuria	3
Eclampsia	2
ases of Puerperal Sepsis—	
Recovered	3
Transferred	0
ases in which Temperature Rose above 100° with Rise in Pulse Rate—	
Mammary Abscess	1
Mild Sepsis	4
ases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum—	
Cured	1

Cause.	Number.
Infants not entirely breast fed—	
Debility of Mother	1
Deformity of Nipples	3
Late appearance of Milk	2
Mammary Abscess	1
Maternal Deaths due to Accidents of Labour—	
Placenta Prævia Hæmorrhage	1
Prolonged Labour; Craniotomy ..	2
Contracted Pelvis - Cæsarian Section-Cerebral Abscess	1
Maternal Deaths due to Diseases of Pregnancy—	
Uræmia	1
Maternal deaths due to diseases incidental to pregnancy	0
STILL BIRTHS.	
Cause Unknown	1
Prolonged Second Stage	8
Hydrocephalus	2
Premature rupture of membranes ..	3
Spina Bifida	1
Toxæmia of Mother	7
Syphilis of Mother	3
Contracted Pelvis	3
Antepartum Hæmorrhage	1
Placenta Prævia	3
Malpresentations—	
Breech	2
Face	1
Transverse	2
Occipito-Post; unreduced	3
Prolapsed Cord	3
Premature Twin	3
DEATHS OF INFANTS WITHIN TEN DAYS OF BIRTH.	
Congenital Syphilis	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Prematurity	8
Broncho-Pneumonia	1
CASES OF CONGENITAL DEFORMITY.	
Club Foot	2
Club Hand	1
Hydrocephalus	2
Spina Bifida	1
CASES OF BIRTH INJURY	0

DEATHS.

There have been 814 deaths in hospital during the year, as compared with 809 in 1924. The relation between the ages of patients and the number of deaths is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years of age	–1	1–2	2–10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60–70	70–80	80–90	90–100
Number of Deaths	75	18	22	27	36	64	102	129	172	123	45	1

The proportion of deaths to admissions has been 10·1% as against 12·2% last year. The number of deaths within three days after admission was 197, as against 209 in 1924.

The number of deaths within 3-14 days after admission was 264, as compared with 227 in 1924.

The Causes of Deaths at all Ages have been :—

Cause.	*Number.*
Acidosis	1
Anæsthetic	1
Appendicitis	8
Arsenic (N.A.B.)	1
Arterio-sclerosis	5
Bronchitis, Acute	9
Bronchitis, Chronic	58
Bronchial Asthma	3
Broncho-Pneumonia	49
Bruises, etc.	2
Burns	3
Cellulitis Toxæmia	2
Cerebellar Abscess	2
Cerebral Concussion	1
Cerebral Embolism	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	43
Cerebral Syphilis	4
Cerebral Thrombosis	11
Cerebral Tumour	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	4
Childbirth	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	3
Colitis, Ulcerative	1
Convulsions	1
Cut Throat, Suicidal	3
Diabetes Mellitus	6
Diphtheria	1
Duodenal Ulcer—	
Hæmorrhage	3
Perforation	3
Syncope	2
Empyema	8
Encephalitis, Lethargica	6
Enteritis, Acute Epidemic	6
Epilepsy	1
Erysipelas	2
Exfoliative Dermatitis	1
Fibroids of Uterus	1
Fracture of—	
Femur	6
Skull	4

Cause.	*Number.*
Gall Stones	9
Gangrene of Leg, Senile	13
Gastric Ulcer, Perforated	5
Gastric Ulcer, Hæmorrhage	5
Gastro-Enteritis	4
Hemiplegia	12
Hydrocephalus	1
Hysteria	1
Influenza	1
Intestinal Obstruction	8
Intussuception	1
Locomotor Ataxy	7
Malignant Disease of—	
Breast	7
Colon	9
Glands of Neck	1
Humerus	1
Kidney	1
Larynx	1
Lip	1
Liver	1
Mediastinum	3
Œsophagus	2
Pancreas	6
Pharynx	3
Prostate	4
Rectum	5
Skin	3
Stomach	10
Tongue	4
Uterus	7
Vulva	1
Marasmus	16
Measles	1
Meningitis	3
Meningocele	1
Morbus Cordis	61
Myxœdema	1
Nephritis, Acute	2
Nephritis, Chronic	17
Neuritis, Peripheral	2

CAUSES OF DEATHS AT ALL AGES—*continued.*

Cause.	*Number.*
Otitis Media	1
Pancreatitis, Acute	3
Paraplegia	3
Parotitis, Suppurative	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum	2
Pericarditis	1
Perirenal Abscess	1
Pernicious Anæmia	4
Peritonitis, Pneumococcal	1
Pneumonia, Lobar	53
Poisoning, Suicidal	2
Prematurity	21
Prostatic Hypertrophy	5
Pyloric Stenosis	2
Pyonephrosis	4
Pyosalpinx	2
Raynaud's Disease	1
Rheumatic Fever	3
Rheumatoid Arthritis	1
Senile Decay	73
Septicæmia from—	
Infected Wound	3
Osteomyelitis	4
Puerperal	1
Pericarditis	1

Cause.	*Number.*
Spina Bifida	2
Strangulated Femoral Hernia	1
Strangulated Inguinal Hernia	1
Strangulated Internal Hernia	1
Syphilis, Acquired	2
Syphilis, Congenital	4
Tetanus	1
Tetany	1
Tuberculosis of—	
Brain	1
Ilium	1
Lungs	71
Meninges	6
Peritoneum	5
Spine	1
Tuberculosis, General	2
Uræmia	2
Urethral Stricture	1
Volvulus	3
Whooping Cough	2
Total	814

(B) INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

The following table gives a summary of the cases admitted from radford to the infectious diseases hospitals :—

	Leeds Road	North Bierley	Calv'ley	Total
Scarlet Fever	387	54	19	460
Diphtheria	274	12	17	303
Enteric Fever	5	—	1	6
Cerebro Spinal Fever	4	—	—	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	—	—	4
Erysipelas	19	—	—	19
Chicken Pox	32	—	—	32
Measles	176	—	—	176
Whooping Cough	42	—	—	42
Pneumonia	3	—	—	3
Other Diseases	26	—	—	26
Totals	972	66	37	1075

CITY HOSPITAL, LEEDS ROAD.

Report of the Medical Superintendent, James T. Kitchin, M.D., D.P.H.

On the 1st January, 1925, there were 101 cases in hospital and 972 cases were admitted during the year, making a total of 1,073 under treatment. Of these 927 cases were discharged cured or relieved, 58 died and 88 were in hospital on the 31st December. The general fatality rate among the cases admitted was therefore 5·96 per cent. The following tables show details of the nature of the cases and the work done.

Table Showing Number of Cases Admitted during each Month.

1925	Scarlet Fever			Typhoid Fever			Diphtheria			Other Diseases			Total Admissions		
Month	M.	F.	Total	M	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Jan. ...	13	19	32	1	—	1	5	10	15	25	25	50	44	54	98
Feb. ...	20	17	37	—	—	—	9	9	18	14	7	21	43	34	77
March ...	12	18	30	—	—	—	4	12	16	32	22	54	48	52	100
April ...	8	12	20	—	—	—	8	7	15	33	20	53	49	39	88
May ...	24	28	52	—	1	1	22	22	44	14	17	31	60	67	127
June ...	3	15	18	1	—	1	7	14	21	12	17	29	23	46	69
July ...	12	22	34	—	—	—	18	9	27	6	3	9	36	34	70
August ...	11	10	21	—	1	1	8	22	30	2	5	7	21	38	59
Sept. ...	21	14	35	—	—	—	11	13	24	3	4	7	35	31	66
October...	23	15	38	—	—	—	8	10	18	4	6	10	35	31	66
Nov. ...	16	23	39	—	—	—	7	14	21	2	9	11	25	46	71
Dec. ...	20	11	31	—	1	1	8	17	25	15	9	24	43	38	81
Totals ...	183	204	387	2	3	5	115	159	274	162	144	306	462	510	972

TABLE SHOWING SEX AND AGE INCIDENCE IN SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Age	Scarlet Fever							Diphtheria						
	Males		Females		Total		Fatality Rate per cent.	Males		Females		Total		Fatality Rate per cent.
	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died		Admitted	Died.	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	
Under 1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	2	3	—	8	2	25·0
1—2	2	—	4	—	6	—	—	4	1	4	—	8	1	12·5
2—3	6	—	14	—	20	—	—	9	2	8	—	17	2	11·7
3—4	14	—	12	1	26	1	3·84	10	—	9	2	19	2	10·5
4—5	17	—	23	—	40	—	—	12	—	16	2	28	2	7·14
Total under 5	39	—	54	1	93	1	1·07	40	5	40	4	80	9	11·25
5—10	79	1	81	—	160	1	·62	37	1	38	—	75	1	1·33
10—15	34	1	42	—	76	1	1·31	22	1	24	—	46	1	2·17
15—20	14	—	7	—	21	—	—	7	—	15	—	22	—	—
20—25	11	—	13	—	24	—	—	1	—	21	—	22	—	—
25—30	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	3	1	5	—	8	1	12·5
30—35	5	—	4	—	9	—	—	1	—	6	—	7	—	—
35—40	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	6	—	7	—	—
40—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
45—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
50—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
60—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
65—70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70—75	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	183	2	204	1	387	3	0·77	115	8	159	4	274	12	4·37

SUMMARY.

YEAR.	SMALL-POX.			ENTERIC FEVER.			SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA.			OTHER DISEASES.			TOTALS.			From 1890 to 1925.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Aggregate No. of days spent in Hospital.	Average No. of days for each Patient.
1890	—	—	—	59	11	18·64	380	22	5·78	—	—	—	43	12	27·90	484	45	9·30	19,940	41·25
1891	—	—	—	76	15	19·6	780	83	10·6	—	—	—	39	10	25·6	897	108	12·04	39,838	44·0
1892	25	4	16·6	41	11	26·8	587	27	4·6	—	—	—	32	7	21·8	685	49	7·2	29,191	42 5
1893	935	100	10·6	11	4	36·3	228	17	7·8	—	—	—	12	1	8·3	1186	122	10·2	34,203	28·8
1894	—	—	—	42	8	19·0	525	30	5·7	—	—	—	16	—	—	583	38	6·5	27,124	46·5
1895	—	—	—	97	20	20·6	250	16	6·4	—	—	—	28	9	32·14	375	45	12·0	17,331	46·21
1896	—	—	—	77	15	19·4	248	14	5·6	—	—	—	21	6	28·5	346	35	10·1	17,368	50·1
1897	—	—	—	74	11	14·8	226	5	2·21	—	—	—	17	8	47·05	317	24	7·5	14,549	45·8
1898	—	—	—	162	21	12·9	556	7	1·2	—	—	—	42	16	38·09	760	44	5·8	35,112	46·2
1899	—	—	—	131	16	12·2	1658	74	4·4	—	—	—	24	11	45·8	1813	101	5·5	87,024	48·0
1900	—	—	—	175	38	21·7	821	42	5·1	—	—	—	34	6	17·6	1030	86	8·3	47,998	46·6
1901	—	—	—	137	18	13·1	573	18	3·1	—	—	—	36	12	33·3	746	48	6·4	33,868	45·3
1902	—	—	—	79	14	17·7	571	26	4·5	111	23	20·7	28	6	21·8	789	69	8·7	35,347	44·8
1903	—	—	—	80	13	16·25	467	19	4·06	96	22	22·9	25	6	24·0	668	60	8·9	30,193	45·1

1908	—	—	—	88	18	20·0	493	9	1·82	177	15	8·47	10	3	30·0	768	45	5·8	32,640	42·5
1909	—	—	—	32	5	15·62	622	13	2·09	175	24	13·71	32	8	25·0	861	50	5·8	35,559	41·3
1910	—	—	—	67	13	19·4	457	9	1·9	209	14	6·6	18	4	22·2	751	40	5·3	30,190	40·2
1911	—	—	—	93	19	20·4	367	4	1·08	271	23	8·4	29	8	27·5	760	54	7·1	33,668	44·3
1912	—	—	—	172	31	18·0	415	8	1·9	255	27	10·5	40	10	25·0	882	76	8·6	38,278	43·4
1913	—	—	—	43	6	13·9	324	6	1·8	291	34	11·6	25	7	28·0	683	53	7·7	29,095	42·6
1914	—	—	—	40	7	17·5	323	6	1·8	239	19	8·0	33	3	9·1	635	35	5·5	25,056	39·5
1915	—	—	—	34	5	14·7	324	17	5·2	315	37	11·7	88	14	15·9	761	73	9·5	30,316	40·1
*1916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*1917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*1918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	—	—	—	15	4	26·6	18	—	—	196	6	3·06	65	12	18·5	294	22	7·5	9,115	31·0
1920	—	—	—	25	3	12·0	721	11	1·52	347	22	6·34	134	22	17·9	1227	58	4·8	41,104	33·5
1921	—	—	—	14	5	35·7	727	12	1·65	282	18	6·38	169	24	14·2	1192	59	4·9	38,815	32·5
1922	—	—	—	9	1	11·1	924	19	2·05	256	7	2·73	79	8	10·12	1268	35	2·8	48,753	38·3
1923	—	—	—	13	2	15·4	511	4	·78	188	14	7·4	187	38	20·3	899	58	6·4	30,465	33·8
1924	—	—	—	13	—	—	334	2	·59	163	5	3·6	134	21	15·7	644	28	4·3	21,493	33·7
1925	—	—	—	5	1	20·0	387	3	·77	274	12	4·57	306	42	13·7	972	58	5·96	30,318	31·2

* Taken over as a War Hospital.

There were only 5 cases of Enteric Fever, one of whom died. The admissions and deaths from other diseases were as follows :—Measles, 170 cases, 25 deaths ; Whooping Cough, 42 cases, 5 deaths ; Erysipelas, 19 cases, 3 deaths ; Encephalitis Lethargica, 4 cases, 2 deaths ; Tuberculous Meningitis, 2 cases, 2 deaths ; Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, 4 cases, 1 death ; Epilepsy, 1 case, 1 death ; Influenza, 4 cases, 1 death ; Broncho Pneumonia, 3 cases, 1 death ; Gastro-Enteritis, 3 cases, 1 death ; Chicken Pox, 32 cases ; Tonsilitis, 6 cases ; Mumps, 4 cases ; Bronchitis, 2 cases ; Chorea, 1 case ; Herpes, 1 case ; Tuberculous Spine, 1 case ; German Measles, 6 cases ; Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 1 case ; all with no deaths.

Throat, Nose and Ear Cases. The local authority has treated in hospital for some years operative cases of diseases of the throat, nose and ear occurring among children referred from various clinics, The following is a summary of the cases treated in 1925 :—521 for adenoids and tonsils, 7 other nose cases, 1 ear case, and 18 other cases ; 547 in all.

VIII.—HOUSING.

(1) *New Houses in* 1925. The average number of new houses certified as fit for human habitation annually during the five years preceding 1911 was 576, and the following statement shows the number so certified each year since then.

Year	New Houses	Year	New Houses	Year	New Houses
1911	396	1916	128	1921	446
1912	393	1917	32	1922	466
1913	349	1918	38	1923	245
1914	394	1919	6	1924	694
1915	306	1920	38	1925	1509
1911-15	368 (Average)	1916-20	48 (average)	1921-25	672 (average)

The number of new houses built during the past ten years in each Ward and certified as fit for human habitation in accordance with the Bradford Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1871, is shown in the table on the following page. The number of new houses certified as fit for habitation in 1925 is the highest for any one year in the records of the city.

The position with regard to house building by the City Council on the 31st December, 1925, was as follows :—The number of houses under contract at the end of the year was 1,281, of which 1,059 were of the "A" type and 70 of the "A2" type, and 152 of the "B" type. The number of houses in course of erection then was 911, while during the year 947 houses had been completed and occupied. In addition to these there were 526 houses, mostly of a superior type, being built by private enterprise at the close of the year.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Showing number of New Buildings certified as fit for habitation in each of the Wards, and in the whole City, during the years 1916-1925.

WARDS	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Allerton	4	...	2	...	...	3	2	4	25	140
Bolton	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	5	58
Bradford Moor ...	28	5	...	...	11	152	137	59	193	176
East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
Eccleshill	2	1	...	...	5	4	2	21	66	84
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Great Horton	21	6	...	...	3	73	244	95	71	84
Heaton	8	7	2	...	5	5	7	14	15	33
Idle	5	...	...	...	8	78	8	13	105	106
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Little Horton	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	3	12	17
Manningham	17	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	18
North	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
North Bierley East ...	7	1	29	...	1	1	1	2	58	403
North Bierley West ...	4	2	...	1	...	119	60	27	88	213
South	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Thornton	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	58
Tong	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	2	3
West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
West Bowling	32	...	...	5	3	2	...	2	25	40
CITY TOTAL ...	128	32	38	6	38	446	466	245	694	1509

(2) *Overcrowding.* Many very serious cases of overcrowding continue to come to the knowledge of the department during the year, but on account of the scarcity of housing accommodation little can be done to mitigate the position. On the 31st December, 1925, the number of applicants for new houses was approximately 4,168, and of these 2,715 are ex-service men, 1,617 of whom are living in apartments.

(3) *White Abbey Improvement Scheme.* With regard to the Area, negotiations are proceeding for all the lands within the Scheme, and a large number of agreements for acquisition has been concluded. Sixty-six tenement dwellings have been completed on the Longlands Site quite close to the Area, and other building is in progress for rehousing persons displaced by the Scheme.

(4) *Prosecutions—Housing. Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act,* 1909, Sec. 17 (4) and Housing Act, 1925, Sec. 11 (3). During the year the Local Authority instituted proceedings under the above Acts against 15 occupiers of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders had been made. An Order was obtained in each case.

Housing Act, 1925, *Section* 123. Proceedings were instituted under the above Act, in one case against the occupier of a dwelling-house for obstructing the Housing Inspector in the execution of his duties, and a fine of £2 was imposed.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act., 1919, *Sec.* 28, *and Housing, etc., Act,* 1923. *Section* 10—*Appeals.* During the year two owners of property appealed to the Ministry of Health against Notices to execute works under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919, and Section 10 of the Housing &c., Act, 1923, for the following properties :—31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49 Myrtle Street, and 31 Kimberley Street. With regard to the property in Myrtle Street, the owner failed to prosecute his appeal with due diligence, and with regard to 31 Kimberley Street, the Ministry of Health caused to be made a public local inquiry on the subject of the appeal on the 21st July, 1925.

The Ministry of Health dismissed both appeals ; no order was made as to costs in the first case, but in the second case the appellant was directed to pay the costs of the Inquiry, amounting to £10.

During the year one application was made by a tenant for the inspection of the house with a view to the issue of a Certificate under th Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, an Rent and Mortgate Interest Restrictions Act, 1923. The dwelling-hous was inspected and a Certificate granted.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1925.

umber of new houses erected during the year :—	
(a) Total	1,509
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	947
Unfit dwelling-houses.	
Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	6,257
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	885
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	3,547
I. Remedy of Defects without service of formal Notices.	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,302
II. Action under Statutory Powers.	
A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1919, and Section 10 of the Housing &c., Act, 1923, and Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	937
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit	
(a) by owners	659
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	89
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	22
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,537
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	
(a) by owners	1,466
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1
C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, and Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	10
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	8
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	30
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	11

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(A) GENERAL DENTAL WORK.

The general work apart from that done in the school medical service ows an increase over that of the previous year, particularly as regards e number of expectant and nursing mothers treated. The following ble shows the details of the work done. It is a regrettable fact that fants of eighteen months have required treatment. The tuberculosis natoria and mental homes have been visited periodically throughout e year for the inspection and treatment of patients and St. Luke's unicipal General Hospital whenever necessary.

TABLE SHOWING WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE DENTAL CLINIC DURING THE YEAR.

Source	Number of Patients	Number of Patient's Visits	Temporary Teeth Extracted	Temporary Teeth Filled	Permanent Teeth Extracted	Permanent Teeth Filled	Scalings	Denture Work		Gas, Ether and Chloro-form	Other Operations		
								Dentures Repairs, etc.	Visits		Root Cases	Dressings	Crowns
St. Lukes Hospital	168	349	16	—	736	1	13	38	66	64	—	—	-
Tuberculosis Scheme ...	302	455	107	9	240	51	25	22	48	51	—	—	-
Maternity	75	142	—	—	260	3	14	24	52	54	—	—	-
Pre-School Clinic ...	288	304	530	134	—	—	4	—	—	112	—	—	-
School Clinic	558	734	312	37	104	294	4	20 including 7 Reg. cases	24	86	56	104	8
Mental ...	59	100	1	—	27	40	33	3	3	10	—	—	-
Other Cases	24	43	—	—	50	19	2	7	19	8	3	10	-
Totals ...	1474	2127	966	180	1417	408	95	114	212	385	59	114	8

(B) AMBULANCE WORK AND DISINFECTION.

The ambulance facilities for the City are as follows :—At the City Fever Hospital there is provided a motor ambulance, which during 1925 removed 972 cases to Hospital. At the Municipal General Hospital three motor ambulances are provided, which in addition to removing cases to the General Hospital, also removes cases to Bierley Hall Sanatorium and the voluntary institutions in the City. The police maintain a motor ambulance for street casualities. Two motor ambulances are maintained for the removal of physically defective children to school and one motor ambulance is maintained at Grassington for the removal thereto of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The total number of articles disinfected at the Disinfecting Station, Canal Road, was 8,367, as against 11,896 last year. The number of houses disinfected by the Disinfecting Officer was 1,049, as against 905 last year. In addition disinfection was carried out at the request of manufacturers, property owners, and others, for which charges were made amounting to £15 19s. 7d. The revenue from this source last year was £12 14s. 8d.

(C) PUBLIC MORTUARY AND CREMATORIUM.

During the past year 64 bodies have been deposited and 23 post-mortem examinations made. Since the opening in October, 1910, 1,374 bodies have been deposited.

The remains of 32 persons were cremated during 1925 at the Scholemoor Crematorium, in comparison with 24 during the previous year.

The following table, prepared by the Cremation Society of Great Britain, shows the number of Cremations carried out in Great Britain since the year 1885.

Table of Cremations carried out in Great Britain since the year 1885.

CREM-ATORIUM	1885-1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
WOKING ...	1824	273	275	143	138	95	140	108	119	105	106	114	125	128	124	153	125	129	142	181	149	159	193	170	235	271	5724
MANCHESTER	474	96	81	92	98	97	90	98	116	106	114	124	149	172	184	165	179	178	197	235	203	228	189	227	251	287	4430
GLASGOW ...	75	18	20	24	19	35	45	30	28	30	28	39	44	49	57	63	65	65	74	84	80	87	75	90	87	116	1427
*LIVERPOOL ...	102	40	54	35	40	35	46	34	32	46	37	50	52	66	48	54	58	62	69	89	69	75	74	62	74	75	1478
*HULL... ...	...	17	13	18	20	15	17	29	37	15	21	25	27	23	16	34	25	24	43	46	30	43	45	45	47	42	717
DARLINGTON	...	1	2	1	7	4	13	8	6	9	9	12	15	11	11	16	10	15	17	26	18	20	17	21	28	32	332
GOLDERS GREEN		—	5	158	220	252	298	290	364	421	415	542	591	602	671	730	633	719	820	919	851	893	939	920	1114	1214	14581
*LEICESTER ...	...	—	1	5	8	16	12	12	14	19	16	13	14	11	7	22	23	30	42	36	32	36	23	36	40	57	526
BIRMINGHAM	...	—	—	1	19	22	25	33	18	30	38	44	40	59	53	45	63	49	64	76	72	78	98	75	97	126	1225
*LEEDS ...	...	—	—	—	—	16	15	16	24	19	12	17	24	16	28	20	22	17	34	30	26	31	31	27	47	48	520
*ILFORD ...	...	—	—	—	—	9	23	18	19	24	22	20	32	21	42	45	43	68	70	68	58	57	70	69	68	66	913
*BRADFORD ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	14	13	6	13	14	13	9	15	18	12	11	10	20	31	20	24	25	23	24	32	346
*SHEFFIELD ...	...	—	—	—	—	7	6	18	12	18	8	10	12	15	20	21	14	25	50	41	32	29	38	37	32	48	493
NORWOOD ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	89	118	153	169	156	162	186	178	240	266	1747
HENDON PARK.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	7	7	26
PONTYPRIDD	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	18
TOTAL ...	2475	445	451	477	569	604	744	707	795	855	840	1023	1134	1188	1279	1410	1360	1509	1795	2031	1796	1922	2009	1986	2395	2701	34503

* Municipally controlled.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1925 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Numbers.	NETT.				of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.			Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett. Births.	Number.	Rate.
1920	293,979	6109	6033	20·52	3875	13·18	142	181	563	93	3914	13·31
1921	291,100	5743	5696	19·57	3967	13·63	140	167	619	109	3994	13·72
1922	291,300	5262	5220	19·92	4025	13·82	141	200	456	87	4084	14·02
1923	290,800	5290	5290	18·19	3953	13·59	161	206	412	78	3998	13·75
1924	290,200	5014	5010	16·94	4350	14·71	194	239	462	92	4395	14·86
1925	290,200	4868	4827	16·63	4039	13·92	186	202	461	95	4055	13·97

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.																					TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.																												
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and Upwards.	Allerton.	Bolton.	Bradford Moor.	East.	East Bowling.	Eccleshill.	Exchange.	Great Horton.	Heaton.	Idle.	Listerhills.	Little Horton.	Manningham.	North.	North Bierley East.	North Bierley West.	South.	Thornton.	Tong.	West.	West Bowling	
Measles	6193	251	3360	2437	87	51	5	2	223	140	820	232	405	190	48	600	208	180	345	373	514	181	318	221	292	135	78	202	488	170
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	350	11	87	155	57	32	7	1	4	8	38	26	21	14	7	12	25	5	23	27	20	16	4	5	30	7	8	28	22	294
Erysipelas	136	2	1	10	7	42	50	24	—	3	9	4	10	1	2	9	5	5	7	24	7	7	6	1	9	3	7	2	15	33
Scarlet Fever ...	552	6	143	327	54	20	2	—	21	17	41	29	20	22	2	60	34	4	29	22	57	25	31	30	31	11	12	22	32	463
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	13	—	1	2	4	3	3	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11
Continued Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	22	—	—	—	8	14	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	2	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	14
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	10	—	2	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	9
Poliomyelitis ...	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophth. Neonatorum	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	3	1	1	—	2	—	1	6	3	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	360	—	8	13	69	168	95	7	8	3	30	15	25	2	2	13	14	12	15	39	28	37	14	5	27	3	4	25	39	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	73	4	12	18	20	14	5	—	—	3	4	7	4	2	1	4	2	—	5	7	3	8	4	1	8	2	2	2	4	—
Infective Enteritis	143	50	65	11	2	7	7	1	1	—	1	13	3	—	3	5	2	3	18	34	14	14	—	—	16	—	—	11	5	30
Anthrax	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	8
Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	26	1	2	3	3	6	9	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	2	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	6	10
Pneumonia ...	854	102	215	120	76	178	109	54	12	13	71	48	24	18	1	34	7	49	53	252	41	61	22	1	51	—	46	15	35	244
Malaria	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
[illegible]	4	2	1	1	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	5	3	93	62	13	63	60	90	75	61	18	57	3	36	19	99	42

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Fever ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2
x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... ...	75	15	37	19	4	—	—	—	—	33
Fever ...	6	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	4
ng Cough ...	45	20	16	8	1	—	—	—	—	7
ria and croup	17	2	1	8	3	2	1	—	—	14
a	96	4	1	—	2	1	17	34	37	4
las	9	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	5
(Pulmonary rculosis) ...	236	1	4	2	10	50	85	75	9	95
lous Men- s	24	1	6	5	10	2	—	—	—	12
tuberculous ses	24	2	1	4	1	3	7	5	1	13
malignant se	406	—	1	1	1	—	37	206	160	131
atic Fever ...	19	—	—	1	8	1	5	1	3	10
tis	14	3	—	1	4	—	3	3	—	9
Heart Dis-	423	—	—	—	4	7	32	164	216	91
tis	407	36	7	6	1	1	17	112	227	89
pnia (all forms)	350	80	34	23	6	10	47	97	53	122
iseases of Res- pry organs ...	50	—	1	—	1	3	4	26	15	15
ea and En- s	73	36	7	3	1	3	4	14	5	43
icitis and litis	21	—	—	2	2	2	5	6	4	22
s of Liver ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	6	7
ism	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
is and at's Disease ...	81	1	1	1	3	4	17	36	18	22
ral Fever ...	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
ccidents and ses of preg- y&parturition	14	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	5
ital debility lalformation, ding prema- birth ...	189	187	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	71
deaths, ex- ng Suicide ...	114	6	2	7	11	11	22	24	31	61
s	48	—	—	—	—	1	16	23	8	5
defined dis-	1250	67	19	8	18	17	105	365	651	454
s ill-defined known ...	38	—	—	1	—	—	1	27	9	2
ses	4055	461	138	104	95	123	444	1233	1457	1352

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1925. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	10	15
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	7	3	20
Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	—		—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Convulsions	7	1	—	2	10	3	7	5	2	27
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	1	1	2	9	9	7	9	36
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1	—	1	3	5	11	20	24	20	80
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5
Enteritis	2	—	3	1	6	7	10	4	4	31
Gastritis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	2	—	2	4	2	—	—	8
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlying ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Injury at birth	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital Malformations	10	4	3	2	19	9	4	1	2	35
Premature Birth	73	2	2	1	78	7	2	—	—	87
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	9	7	3	2	21	18	15	4	3	61
Other Causes	7	5	7	2	21	5	4	5	3	38
All Causes ...	115	20	23	15	173	79	82	66	61	461

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 4600; illegitimate, 227.

Nett Deaths in the year—Legitimate infants, 433; illegitimate infants, 28.

TABLE V.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 4th January, 1925, to the 2nd January, 1926.

AGE PERIODS.	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.													NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.					NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.	
	Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications (*i.e.*, including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Primary Notifications				Total Notifications (*i.e.*, including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards	Total		Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total.			
Pulmonary																				
Males ...	—	4	6	5	14	23	50	46	47	34	6	235	269	—	—	—	—	—	1	211
Females ...	—	4	—	2	15	17	36	36	9	5	1	125	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	189
Non-pulmonary																				
Males ...	3	7	5	2	6	1	4	2	3	—	—	33	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Females ...	1	5	7	4	5	8	5	3	1	1	—	40	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	17

COMMITTEES

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor (Alderman J. Stringer, J.P.)

Chairman—Alderman H. T. Pullan.

Deputy Chairman—Alderman D. Walker.

Alderman M. Conway.
,, W. Donoghue.
,, J. Drake.
,, A. Gadie.
,, J. A. Guy.
,, S. Horsfall.
,, R. Johnson.
,, G. T. Meggison.

Alderman A. Pickles.
,, A. T. Sutton.
,, W. Turner.
Councillor W. H. Barraclough.
,, T. Blythe.
,, A. H. Rhodes.
,, E. Siddle.
,, G. Walker.

SPECIAL ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE *RE* MEDICAL AND NURSERY SCHOOLS.

Chairman—Councillor Margaret Law.

Alderman J. A. Guy.
,, E. Cash.
,, Kathleen Chambers.
,, M. Conway.
,, G. T. Meggison.
,, H. T. Pullan.
,, A. Pickles.
,, T. Sowden.
Councillor T. I. Clough.

Councillor J. W. Flanagan.
,, G. A. Langley.
,, G. Muff.
,, R. C. Ruth.
,, H. Shackleton.
,, W. H. Sykes.
,, Titterington.
Mrs. C. M. Smithies.
Mrs. W. Leach.

JOINT HEALTH AND EDUCATION (CO-ORDINATION) SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman H. T. Pullan.

Deputy Chairman—Alderman D. Walker.

Alderman M. Conway.
,, J. A. Guy.
,, A. Pickles.

Councillor Margaret Law.
,, H. Shackleton.

CITY OF BRADFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

1925.

1. STAFF.—The School Medical Staff consists of the School Medical Officer, Chief Assistant School Medical Officer, 4 Specialist part time Medical Officers, 4 Dentists, 16 School Nurses, 6 Remedial Gymnasts and Masseuses

2. CO-ORDINATION.—The School Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health, and there is, as far as possible, co-operation between all branches of the Medical Staff dealing with childhood. For this purpose there is a joint Health and Education Medical Sub-Committee which deals with questions referred from the Education Committee.

3. SCHOOL HYGIENE.—On the occasion of each routine inspection of the children at the School the Medical Officer surveys and reports upon the hygienic conditions of the School. In Schools where children have to come from a distance, facilities are provided for the warming of meals brought to School by the children, and where it is necessary arrangements are made for the children to be supervised by a Teacher. The following is a brief summary of the conditions found in Schools inspected :—

Items in Schools reported on	Conditions found		
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Walls and Floors	150	27	177
Ventilation	164	13	177
Lighting	153	24	177
Heating	174	3	177
Furniture	103	74	177
Lavatories	157	20	177
Towels	173	4	177
Drinking Cups	177	—	177
Cloakroom	156	21	177
Playground	140	37	177
W.C.'s	122	55	177
Urinals	104	52	156

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.—(*a*) During the year 1925 a Routine Medical Inspection has taken place in every School in Bradford and the classes of children medically inspected with the numbers in each class examined are as follows :—

(1) Children admitted for the first time during the year (Entrants)	4406
(2) Children 8 years of age (Intermediates)	3087
(3) Children expected to leave School during the year (Leavers)	3269
(4) Other Ages	235

(5) Children attending Council Secondary Schools and Bradford Grammar School, including Bursars and Student Teachers	4225
(6) Candidates for Secondary Schools	1075
(7) Children attending Nursery Schools	243
(8) Children attending Special Schools	216
Total	16,756

(*b*) There has been no material departure made in the Board's schedule of inspections.

(*c*) Grave defects are in a large number of cases recognised in Bradford before the children arrive at School age through the agencies of notification, health visitors, maternity and child-welfare centres and the like. On admission to School all grave defects noted by the School Teachers are notified to the School Medical Officer and the children examined at once. A census of all children in the City of school age is taken biennially by the School Attendance Officers and children who have reached five years of age and whose names are not on any School Register for mental or physical reasons, are reported to the School Medical Officer who has each case either medically examined at the Clinic or obtains satisfactory medical evidence. that the child is not fit to attend School. Many of these cases are treated at the School Clinics or Hospitals under the Authority's Scheme.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS :—

Clothing and Footgear.—Among the 16,513 children examined ring the year the following table gives the numbers of children und with inadequate or unsuitable Clothing or Footgear :—

Code Group	Numbers In-spected	Clothing				Footgear			
		B	G	T	%	B	G	T	%
ntrants	4406	93	94	187	4·24	39	46	85	1·93
termediates ...	3087	72	97	169	5·47	50	50	100	3·24
eavers	3269	90	94	184	5·63	61	42	103	3·15
ther Ages	235	7	6	13	5·53	5	4	9	3·84
pecial Schools ...	216	10	11	21	9·72	5	7	12	5·55
unior Scholarships	1075	38	8	47	4·28	25	3	28	2·60
econdary Schools ...	4225	3	—	3	0·07	2	—	2	0·05
Totals ...	16513	313	310	623	3·77	187	152	339	2·05

NUTRITION.—The conditions found in 1925 are somewhat similar to those found in 1924. The following table records the findings of the School Medical Officers at the Routine Inspections :—

Code Group	Numbers Ins-pected	Boys			Girls		
		Normal and above normal	Below Normal	Emaci-ated	Normal and above normal	Below Normal	Emaci-ated
Entrants	4406	2268	99	1	1960	78	—
Intermediates	3087	1447	121	1	1424	94	—
Leavers	3269	1552	84	—	1555	78	—
Other Ages	235	111	6	—	108	10	—
Special Schools ...	216	76	18	—	97	25	—
Junior Scholarships ...	1075	566	18	—	480	11	—
Secondary Schools ...	4225	2189	32	—	1969	35	—
Totals ...	16513	8209	378	2	7593	331	—

(*a*) UNCLEANLINESS.—The following table records Uncleanliness of Head 3·48 per cent., Body 2·37 per cent. as against 4·21 per cent., and 2·69 per cent. in 1924 and 4·0 per cent. and 1·0 per cent. in 1923.

Code Group	Numbers In-spected	Head				Body			
		B	G	T	%	B	G	T	%
Entrants	4406	24	86	110	2·50	58	68	126	2·86
Intermediates ...	3087	21	167	188	6·09	46	58	104	3·37
Leavers	3269	33	166	199	6·09	45	61	106	3·24
Other Ages ...	235	5	9	14	5·96	1	3	4	1·70
Special Schools ...	216	1	5	6	2·78	4	7	11	5·09
Junior Scholarships	1075	26	20	46	4·28	32	6	38	3·53
Secondary Schools	4225	2	9	11	0·26	2	—	2	0·05
Totals ...	16513	112	462	574	3·48	188	203	391	2·37

(*b*) MINOR AILMENTS.—It will be seen from Table IV, Group I that 8,690 cases of Elementary School children and 353 cases of Secondary School Children were treated at the School Clinics for Mino Ailments during 1925 as against 7,547 Elementary and 391 Secondar in 1924.

(*c*) TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—At the Routine Inspections 1,329 Elementary and 285 Secondary School children were found to have enlarged Tonsils or Adenoids of whom 967 Elementary and 157 Secondary were referred for treatment. At the Special Inspections held at the School Clinics 310 Elementary and 26 Secondary School children were found, of whom 210 and 20 respectively were referred for treatment. These figures record increases on the 1924 figures of 160 found at the Routine Inspections and 110 at the School Clinics.

(*d*) TUBERCULOSIS.—24 children were found at the Routine Inspections in the Elementary Schools and 1 in the Secondary Schools, to be suffering or suspected to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, while 96 Elementary and 5 Secondary School children were found at the Special Inspections at the School Clinic.

The above-mentioned figures record a decrease of 8 children found at the Routine Inspections and an increase of 53 found at the Special Inspections at the School Clinics. Of the 126 children found 96 were referred to the Anti-Tuberculosis Centre where a Special Clinic is held for children each Friday at 2 p.m. The worst cases are generally admitted to Bierley Sanatorium, others to the Grassington Sanatorium School, of which particulars will be found in paragraph 17 (7).

There were 36 Elementary School and 7 Secondary School cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis found at the Routine Inspections, 19 of which were referred for treatment. From the Special Inspections at the School Clinics 68 Elementary School children were found of which 53 were referred for treatment and 15 required to be kept under observation. These figures record a decrease of 29 cases found at Routine Inspection and 27 at the Special Inspections.

(*e*) SKIN DISEASE.—At the Routine Medical Inspections 357 Elementary and 121 Secondary School children were found with skin disease, 340 Elementary and 98 Secondary were referred for treatment whilst 17 Elementary and 23 Secondary required to be kept under observation. At the Special Inspections 2,274 Elementary and 60 Secondary children were found, 2,235 Elementary required treatment nd 39 observation only, Secondary 58 required treatment and 2 observation. These figures record increases on 1924 as follows :—Routine Medical Inspection : Elementary 47, Secondary 54. Special Inspections : Elementary 27. The Special Inspections of Secondary School children how a decrease of 30. Particulars as to the diseases from which these hildren suffered will be found in Table II.

(*f*) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.—163 Elementary and 24 Secondary chool children were found at the Routine Inspections to be suffering rom this disease, whilst 848 Elementary and 35 Secondary School hildren were discovered at the Special Inspections at the Clinics. It will also be found in paragraph 7b that 380 of these defects were discovered in Schools by the Nurses (against 416 in 1924), most of which come under the Special Inspections at the School Clinics. A good number of these cases are also referred to the School Clinics by School Attendance Officers and Teachers.

(*g*) VISION.—Full particulars as to the children found with Defective Vision and Squint will be found in Tables II and IX at the end of the Report.

(*h*) EAR DISEASES AND HEARING.—From the Routine Inspections 236 Elementary and 70 Secondary School children were found to be suffering from ear disease or defective hearing, of whom 181 Elementary and 27 Secondary were referred for treatment and 55 Elementary and 43 Secondary placed under observation. At the Special Inspections 502 Elementary and 18 Secondary School children were found of whom 466 Elementary and 14 Secondary were referred for treatment and 36 Elementary and 4 Secondary placed under observation. As in the case of external eye disease most of the Special cases were found in School by the Nurses and referred to the School Clinics ; this accounts for the small figures found at the Routine Inspections.

The following table shows the result of the 16,513 children subjected to the Whisper Test :—

Whisper Test at :		Boys	Girls
20 feet each ear (Normal)	Right Ear	8516	7890
20 feet each ear (Normal)	Left Ear	8528	7887
10 feet each ear	Right Ear ...	45	21
10 feet each ear	Left Ear	40	19
5 feet each ear	Right Ear	28	13
5 feet each ear	Left Ear	21	18

(*i*) DENTAL DEFECTS.—In addition to the annual inspection carried out by the School Dentists, the Doctors make an examination of each child's mouth at Routine Inspections. The number of children so found with dental defects in 1925 varies somewhat from those of 1924 as shown in the appended tables :—

1925	Numbers Inspected	Less than four teeth decayed	More than four teeth decayed	Oral Sepsis
Boys ...	8589	2225	197	17
Girls ...	7924	2576	201	21
Totals ...	16513	4801	398	38

1924	Numbers Inspected	Less than four teeth decayed	More than four teeth decayed	Oral Sepsis
oys ...	7704	938	264	36
irls ...	7675	1557	380	22
Totals ...	15379	2495	644	58

(*j*) Crippling Defects.—At the Routine Inspections during the ear 1925, 62 Elementary and 6 Secondary School children were found o require treatment for Organic Heart Disease ; the figures for 1924 ere 13 Elementary and 1 Secondary. There were also 20 Elementary nd 26 Secondary School children who required to be kept under observation, against 73 and 30 in 1924. It will be noticed from Table II that 3 Elementary and 3 Secondary School children were found to require reatment for Epilepsy and 16 Elementary and 2 Secondary to be kept nder observation. The figures for 1924 were : requiring treatment Elementary, no Secondary : observation, 10 Elementary and no econdary.

There was also a large increase in the number of children found with eformities, which can best be compared with 1924 in the following xtracts from Table II :—

Defect or Disease	Elementary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	Routine Inspection		Special Inspection		Routine Inspection		Special Inspection	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Observation only	Requiring Treatment	Observation only	Requiring Treatment	Observation only	Requiring Treatment	Observation only
925 :—								
eformities :—								
Rickets	145	86	12	10	1	16	—	—
Spinal Curvature	174	52	8	7	86	41	11	5
Other Forms ...	309	124	35	20	91	107	—	6
924 :—								
eformities :—								
Rickets	62	99	10	3	2	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	60	43	84	2	42	49	28	2
Other Forms ...	83	170	56	16	68	136	—	2

6. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The exclusion of children suffering from or in contact with persons suffering from infectious disease for prescribed periods has been carefully carried out and frequent additional visits to the Schools have been made by the Medical Staff on this account.

Chicken-Pox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles, Tuberculosis, Scarlet Fever and other Fevers come under the Notification of Infectious Diseases and are all notified to the Medical Officer of Health by Assistant School Medical Officers and Private Practitioners. All cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health are visited by the Health Visitors who give advice to parents and guardians of children repecting the care of the patients and the welfare of those in contact with the disease. The Health Visitor also issues a notice excluding the patient and those in contact from attendance at School. During the year 5,267 exclusion notices were issued by the Health Visitors which was an increase on 1924 of 3,877. During the year 1925 only 3 schools were closed under Article 45 (b) of the Code, on account of infectious disease ; one for measles three weeks, one for measles two weeks, and one for Scarlet Fever one week. The closure of the two latter Schools immediately preceded School holidays. During the year certificates under the Board of Education Statutory Rules and Orders, 1925, No. 2, were granted to 60 Infants' Schools and 4 Upper Departments ; number of weeks for which certificates were granted, Infants' Schools—456, Upper Departments—4. The diseases for which certificates were granted and the number of Schools infected were as follows :—

Disease	Infants' Departments	Upper Departments
Measles	56	1
Chicken-Pox	28	—
Whooping Cough...	21	—
Influenza	42	3
Scarlet Fever	8	—
Mumps	4	—
Diphtheria	1	—

7. FOLLOWING UP.—When a child is found in School presenting a physical defect, the parents or guardians are informed and advised to obtain treatment for it. At the Medical Inspections of school children a list of defects is recorded, from which the necessary appointments for treatment are made. This list is afterwards kept for the purpose of following the cases up, keeping cases under observation and recording the result and date of treatment. The result of the treatment is afterwards entered on the Medical Schedule.

Systematic re-inspection and home visitation is undertaken by the Nurses to follow up all cases.

(*a*) RECORD OF VISITS FOR 1925.

(1) Visits to Schools	2602
(2) Children examined	73579
(3) Visits to Homes	2612

(*b*) DEFECTS DISCOVERED.

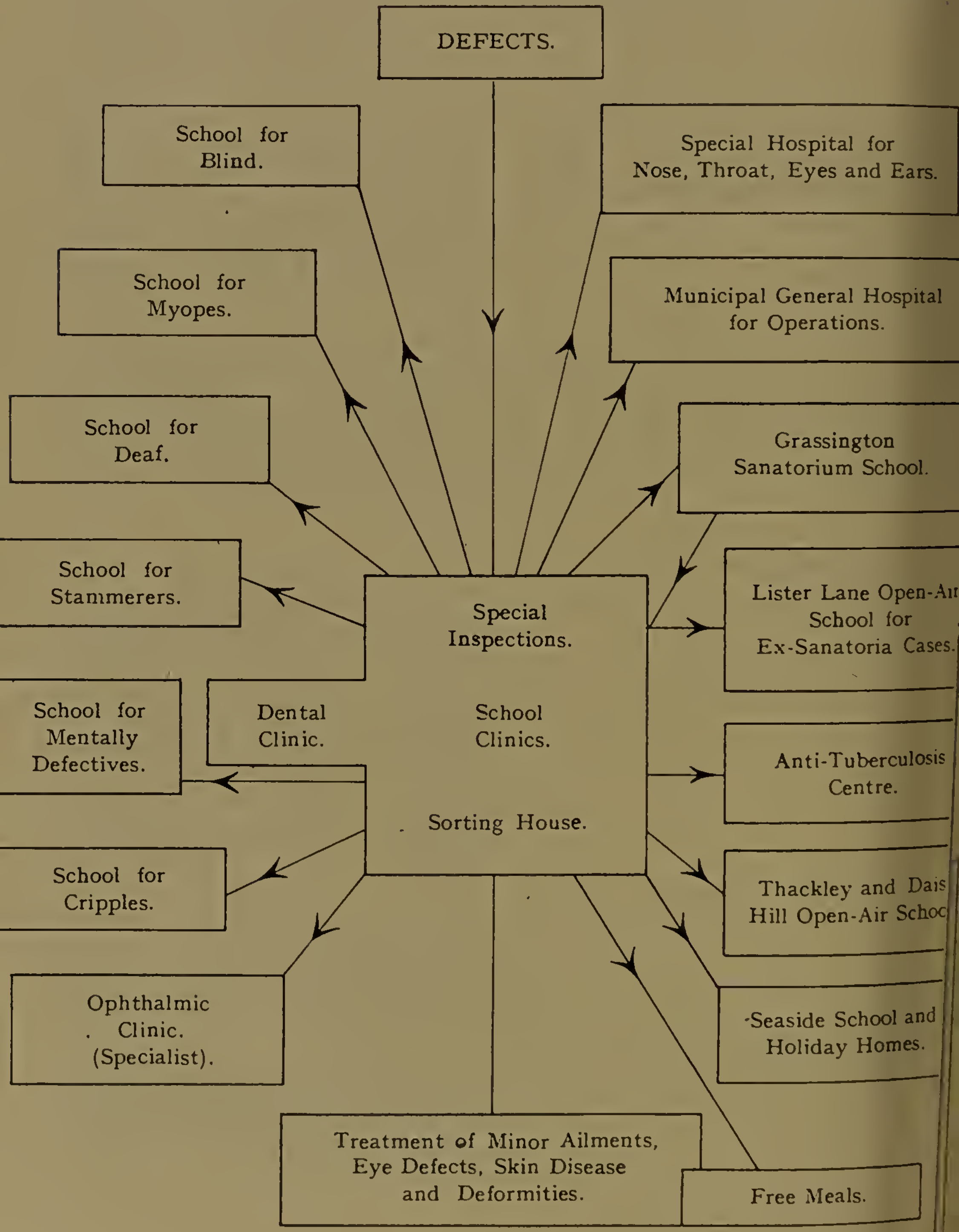
(1) Malnutrition	168	(7) Sore Eyes	380
(2) Uncleanliness (Head)	3396	(8) Defective Vision ...	310
(3) Uncleanliness (Body)	298	(9) Squint	420
(4) Ringworm	34	(10) Running Ears ...	294
(5) Scabies	9	(11) Infectious Diseases ...	26
(6) Impetigo	738	(12) Other Conditions ...	2577

8. MEDICAL TREATMENT.—There are three School Clinics in Bradford, a Central Clinic, Great Horton Road, and Branch Clinics at the Green Lane and Lapage Street Schools. Under the scheme of co-ordination of medical work, arrangements have been made for the treatment of certain defects at places mentioned below :—

(*a*) Minor Ailments ...	School Clinics.
(*b*) Tonsils and Adenoids	Special Hospital, Leeds Road.
(*c*) Tuberculosis	Anti-Tuberculosis Centre, Grassington Sanatorium and Bierley Hospital.
(*d*) Skin Disease	School Clinics.
(*e*) External Eye Disease	School Clinics, Ophthalmic Clinic and Municipal General Hospital (St. Luke's).
(*f*) Vision	School Clinics, Ophthalmic Clinic and Municipal General Hospital (St. Luke's).
(*g*) Ear Disease and Hearing	School Clinics and Special Hospital (Leeds Road).
(*h*) Dental Defects ...	Dental Clinic, Central Clinic and 22, Edmund Street.
(*i*) Crippling Defects and Orthopædics	Central School Clinic, School for Physically Defectives, Lister Lane and Municipal General Hospital (St. Luke's).

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING HOW THE VARIOUS DEFECTS ARE REFERRED AND TREATED UNDER THIS AUTHORITY'S SCHEME.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.


DEFECTS.
School for Blind.
Special Hospital for Nose, Throat, Eyes and Ears.
School for Myopes.
Municipal General Hospital for Operations.
School for Deaf.
Grassington Sanatorium School.
School for Stammerers.
Special Inspections.
Lister Lane Open-Ai School for Ex-Sanatoria Cases.
School for Mentally Defectives.
Dental Clinic.
School Clinics.
Anti-Tuberculosis Centre.
Sorting House.
School for Cripples.
Thackley and Dais Hill Open-Air Scho
Ophthalmic Clinic. (Specialist).
Seaside School and Holiday Homes.
Treatment of Minor Ailments, Eye Defects, Skin Disease and Deformities.
Free Meals.

The cases that have attended the School Clinics since 1908 are shown in the following table :—

Year	Number Treated	Examined only on first attendance	Total Attendances	Attendances per week
1908	841	590	4050	122
1909	2323	1325	14516	329
1910	3520	2772	19315	439
1911	5019	2655	20325	462
1912	6279	3095	25579	581
1913	8004	4333	34940	791
1914	13991	4155	46982	1068
1915	12469	2769	43346	985
1916	14559	3552	38051	865
1917	12890	3056	44289	1006
1918	9954	3164	35256	801
1919	16459	4177	44876	1019
1920	22114	5894	61565	1502
1921	25460	6364	75209	1791
1922	23718	4158	71663	1706
1923	20255	4811	71646	1706
1924	23013	6176	76476	1821
*1925	*37850	*7327	88111	2050

* 1925 includes Dental Cases which were not included in first two columns in previous years. This of course duplicates many of the cases as children often come for both Medical and Dental treatment during the same year.

The following table records the attendance at the School Clinics during 1925 and includes cases referred from School Medical Inspection.

Defects or Diseases	Elementary School Children								Secondary School Children							
	New Cases				Old Cases				New Cases				Old Cases			
	To be kept under observation	Referred for treatment	Examined and treated	Total	To be kept under observation	Referred for treatment	Re-examined and treated or treated only	Total attendances	To be kept under observation	Referred for treatment	Examined and treated	Total	To be kept under observation	Referred for treatment	Re-examined and treated or treated only	Total attendances
Malnutrition	12	83	259	1354	14	8	165	541	2	3	25	30	—	1	17	48
Uncleanliness :—Head	22	8	195	225	16	—	142	383	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4
Body	28	1	36	65	36	—	47	148	—	—	—	—	—		2	2
Skin :—Ringworm, Head	19	34	145	198	11	15	661	885	—	—	5	5	1	—	6	12
Ringworm, Body	2	1	135	138	2	—	471	611	—	—	4	4	—	—	8	12
Scabies	3	8	115	126	1	2	615	744	1	—	5	6	1	1	8	16
Impetigo	1	1	1496	1498	6	6	6695	8205	1	—	23	24	—	1	83	108
Other Diseases (Non-T.B.) ...	14	9	553	576	5	4	1076	1661	—	3	40	43	—	1	98	142
Eye :—Blepharitis	1	1	292	294	1	1	859	1155	—	—	8	8	—	—	16	24
Conjunctivitis	3	1	365	369	3	7	1920	2299	—	—	15	15	—	2	67	84
Keratitis	—	—	16	16	—	3	219	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcers	—	1	16	17	—	—	137	154	—	—	2	2	—	1	30	33
Corneal Opacities	—	3	5	8	—	—	45	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision...	150	320	2319	2789	88	242	3687	6806	17	36	426	479	55	27	678	1239
Squint	18	40	67	125	2	3	33	163	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Conditions	12	6	204	222	2	3	337	564	1	1	19	21	—	—	28	49
Ear :—Defective Hearing	16	11	109	136	2	6	183	327	2	2	12	16	—	2	49	67
Otitis Media	7	10	340	357	1	9	2889	3256	1	—	10	11	—	2	103	116
Other Ear Diseases	13	—	117	130	3	3	313	449	1	1	2	4	—	1	4	9
[illegible] Enlarged Tonsils	27	52	343	422	10	33	1673	2138	2	3	37	42	—	2	601	645
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	16

Lungs :—Bronchitis	55	101	405	561	45	35	293	934	3	—	10	13	2	—	7	22
Other Non-T.B. Diseases ...	124	67	453	644	44	17	176	881	3	1	8	12	1	3	7	23
Tuberculosis :—Pulmonary Definite ...	2	8	7	17	5	6	3	31	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2
Pulmonary Suspected...	16	43	29	88	5	26	15	134	—	2	2	4	2	—	—	6
Glands	2	15	13	30	5	4	13	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spine	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hip	4	3	1	8	3	—	5	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Bones and Joints	1	6	3	10	1	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Skin	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	8	12	9	29	3	—	60	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous System:—Epilepsy	8	11	1	20	10	9	8	47	2	—	1	3	2	1	2	8
Chorea	27	23	104	154	37	20	126	337	2	—	1	3	6	1	1	11
Other Conditions ...	12	8	29	49	10	6	32	97	5	1	3	9	3	2	—	14
Deformities :—Rickets	10	25	33	68	2	5	263	338	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	8
Spinal Curvature ...	7	18	140	165	3	2	2617	2787	5	3	76	84	2	—	1378	1464
Other Forms	20	71	131	222	6	11	1655	1894	6	12	34	52	4	11	507	574
Mental Condition	98	17	45	160	15	2	16	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minor Injuries	19	23	1905	1947	8	11	8018	9984	3	1	93	97	4	1	324	426
Infectious Diseases	45	167	99	311	9	31	41	392	—	3	—	3	—		2	5
Miscellaneous	529	518	2653	3700	222	110	4294	8326	31	37	108	176	21	11	171	379
No Defect Found	372	—	—	372	—	—	—	372	42	—	—	42	—	—	—	42
Teeth :—Cases treated by appointment	—	—	7124	7124	—	—	1962	9086	—	—	927	927	—	—	483	1410
Emergency Cases (Casuals) ...	35	—	2975	3010	4	—	842	3856	1	—	324	325	—	—	235	560
Totals	2003	2221	25301	29525	767	818	46959	78069	158	149	2249	2756	119	82	5275	8132

In addition to the attendances recorded in the preceding table, the following Medical Inspections were conducted at the School Clinics :

	Elem.	*Secy.*
(1) Children examined as to their suitability for admission to Secondary Schools	1075	
(2) *Re* Bursarships	—	124
(3) From School of Art (Routine Medical Inspection)	—	75
(4) Children examined as to their suitability to proceed to the Empire Exhibition, Wembley	104	133
Totals	1179	332

The following table shows the examinations made in connection with Special Schools, transference to Convalescent Homes, employment of children and continued attendance at Secondary Schools. These have been analysed under the defects found or no defect found and are all included in the previous table.

Object of Examination	Number of Children	Total Attendances
Transference to Special Schools :—		
Mentally Defective	99	99
Blind, Deaf and Cripple	146	147
Class for Stammerers	11	11
Thackley and Daisy Hill Open-Air Schools	573	579
Lister Lane Open Air School	76	76
Transference to Institutions	10	10
Transference to Convalescent Homes	546	604
Employment at Theatres	43	83
Street Trading Licenses	7	7
Temporary Exemption from School	15	15
Continued attendance at Infants', Secondary and Special Schools :—		
Infants' Schools	16	16
Secondary Schools	44	44
Myope School	2	2
Thackley and Daisy Hill Open-Air Schools	40	40
Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives ...	9	9
Lister Lane Open-Air School	10	10
Odsal House Deaf School	1	1
Margaret McMillan School for Mentally Defectives...	3	3
Totals	1651	1756

Of the 546 children examined *re* transference to Convalescent Homes : :—

376 were for the Craig Home, Morecambe.
20 for the Bradford Cinderella Club's Home, Morecambe.
23 for the Bradford Dyers' Association Ltd., Convalescent Home, Silverdale.
25 for the Charity Organisation Society.
102 for the Bradford Victoria Children's Convalescent Fund.

EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL.

During the year 12,066 exclusion notices have been issued from the following centres, compared with 6,912 in 1924 and 6,880 in 1923.

	1925	1924	1923
Central School Clinic	3055	2843	2450
Green Lane School Clinic	1712	1359	1290
Lapage Street School Clinic	1203	890	484
Health Visitors (Edmund Street) ...	5267	1390	2177
Special Hospital, Leeds Road	476	278	364
Anti-Tuberculosis Centre	294	132	115
Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives	59	20	—
Totals	12066	6912	6880

MEDICAL GYMNASTICS AND MASSAGE.

This treatment is carried out at the Central School Clinic, Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives and the Thackley Open Air School.

The following tables give the number referred and the number treated at the Central School Clinic :—

Cases treated and discharged cured	303
Cases treated and discharged improved	152
Cases treated and referred to Lister Lane Physically Defective School and Open Air Schools for completion	37
Cases treated who left School (over age) before treatment was completed	10
Cases examined and advised	55
Cases withdrawn from treatment by parents before completion	28
Cases referred for operations	4
Cases treated and carried forward to 1926 for continued treatment	126
Total number of cases referred	715

	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*
Total number of attendances	5133	4623	9756

Classification of cases treated :—

Disease	Number	Disease	Number
Scoliosis	162	Rickets	7
Kyphosis	93	Torticollis	6
Lordosis	3	Recent Injuries	24
Chest Deformities ...	40	Rheumatism	1
Foot Deformities ...	43	Neuritis...	2
Paralysis	33	Varicose Veins	1
		Post Tonsillectomy Cases ...	300

TINEA (RINGWORM) OF THE HEAD.

X-RAY TREATMENT.

During the year 1925 ninety cases (90) of ringworm of the head were treated against 106 in 1924 and 140 in 1923. The average length of time from date of the X-Ray Treatment until re-admission to School was 21·63 days, compared with 22·1 days in 1924. All the children are re-inspected about six months after treatment, and there has not yet been a single case of recurrent ringworm and the re-growth of the hair has been most satisfactory.

It will be noticed from Table II that the number of cases referred for treatment from all sources was 198 compared with 278 in 1924 and 380 in 1923.

The number of cases treated under the Authority's Scheme during the year was 184 compared with 269 in 1924 and 372 in 1923. There are still many parents who refuse to have X-Ray Treatment, preferring the old way of treatment with ointments, etc.

It is quite evident that the incidence of ringworm of the head is steadily diminishing, and if parents could be got to understand that X-ray treatment by modern methods is not only the most certain method, but is also quite innocuous, and allow all ringworm cases to be so treated, it would soon almost disappear from the Schools.

PROVISION OF SPECTACLES.

It will be noticed from Table IV Group 2 that most of the spectacles were provided by this Authority. A contract is made by the Education Committee with a local Optician for the supply of spectacles at a reduced rate.

It will also be seen from Table IV that during the year 1804 Elementary and 353 Secondary School children were supplied with spectacles by this Authority against 1,002 Elementary and 281 S condary in 1924.

Of the 2,157 supplied, in 1805 cases the parents paid the full cost to the Authority, 157 pairs were for children at the Myope and Blind Schools where spectacles are provided, free of charge, as part of the treatment, and in 193 cases the cost of the spectacles was remitted by the Committee after full enquiry into the family circumstances had been made, while in 2 cases the Committee remitted half the cost.

In addition to these 166 pairs of spectacles were repaired or in some cases second pairs of spectacles were provided for the Myope School children, and 378 repairs or second pairs for children attending ordinary Elementary and Secondary Schools · the latter number of repairs were all paid for by the parents excepting 29 cases in which the cost was remitted by the Committee. These make a total of 2,701 pairs of spectacles supplied during the year.

DENTAL REPORT.

By H. V. Morrell, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasg.).

The outstanding features of the School Dental Work for 1925 have been the increase in numbers of the children who have voluntarily returned for further advice and treatment, so that it has been necessary to curtail inspections to devote more time to treatment.

Another important feature is the large number of Secondary School children who have received treatment at the Clinic, and it is gratifying to know that many parents and guardians are constantly reporting that there is a great improvement in the health of the children after receiving dental treatment.

The dentists are continually impressing on the parents and children the great importance of oral hygiene, and it is evident that this propaganda work is having good results as there is a marked improvement in the appearance of the teeth. Most of the Secondary School children now possess tooth brushes, and brush their teeth and gums at least once a day.

Altogether 14,872 children have been treated by the four dental surgeons during the year, or on an average each dental surgeon has treated 3,718 children. Only little more than one half-day per week is spent by each dental surgeon in School inspection, leaving a maximum amount of time for operative work at the Clinic and this accounts for the large amount of work done.

During the year 30,739 children have been inspected and of these 26,037 needed treatment, and 14,872 children actually received treatment at the Clinic. In addition to this 2,323 parents signed forms accepting treatment, but were unable to attend on the appointed date, owing to unforeseen circumstances, and as a result of following up in the Schools 3,043 children have been treated by their private dentists.

Thus out of 26,037 children who needed treatment, 20,238 took some active steps to see that this treatment was carried out. This is very satisfactory and encouraging. In 1925 the cases for general anæsthetics (nitrous oxide) numbered 1612, and the attendance has been exceedingly satisfactory.

The cases are referred for extraction under gas for two reasons :—(1) because there are several septic teeth prejudicing the health of the child ; (2) the teeth are crowded or irregular. Many of the first class are referred by the doctors, and it is absolutely essential that the offending teeth should be removed if the child is to become healthy. That this anæsthetic branch of the Clinic work is appreciated is shown by the fact that 94 per cent. of the patients keep their appointments.

An anæsthetic is practically always given either local or general, for the extraction of teeth, as the infliction of pain is the chief deterrent of further treatment. The work of the Clinic is directed towards attaining one object, namely, that every child shall leave School with a sound and healthy mouth, and with a genuine appreciation of the necessity for a vigorous and painstaking routine of dental hygiene.

SPECIAL OPHTHALMIC CASES.

These cases are referred by the School Medical Officers to the Ophthalmic Surgeon (Dr. W. Oliver Lodge, M.D., F.R.C.S.), who attends the Ophthalmic Clinic, Edmund Street, each Thursday at 2 p.m. Cases requiring operations or hospital treatment are dealt with at St. Luke's Hospital. The consulting Surgeon also visits as required the Blind and Defective Vision Schools.

	Children	*Attendances*
1. Total cases from all sources seen at Special Ophthalmic Clinic	204	299
2. Total cases referred from School Clinics seen at Special Ophthalmic Clinic	165	240
(*a*) Cases of refraction (including squint) ...	95	101
(*b*) Cases examined but not refracted ...	45	95
(*c*) Blepharitis	1	2
(*d*) Ptosis	1	2
(*e*) Ectropion	1	1
(*f*) Keratitis	4	12
(*g*) Corneal Ulcer	2	3
(*h*) Staphyloma	1	1
(*i*) Cataract	5	12
(*j*) Dislocation of lens	1	1
(*k*) Coloboma	2	2
(*l*) Microphthalmoc	1	1
(*m*) Persistent hyaline canal	1	1
(*n*) Detachment of retina	1	1
(*o*) Retinitis pigmentosa	1	1
(*p*) Choroiditis	2	3
(*q*) Optic atrophy	1	1

	Children	Attendances
3. Total cases referred from Odsal House Blind School seen at Special Ophthalmic Clinic	8	9
(*a*) Cases of refraction	6	6
(*b*) Cases examined but not refracted ...	1	2
(*c*) Leucoma	1	1
4. Total cases referred from Myope School seen at Special Ophthalmic Clinic	6	10
(*a*) Cases of refraction	2	2
(*b*) Cases examined but not refracted ...	3	4
(*c*) Keratitis	1	4
5. Total cases referred under 5 years (from Nursery Schools, etc.)	25	40
(*a*) Blepharitis	2	4
(*b*) Squint	19	27
(*c*) Keratitis	2	5
(*d*) Myopia	2	4
6. In-patients (St. Luke's Hospital) admitted from Special Ophthalmic Clinic. Eye Operations ...	29	
(*a*) Ectropion	1	
(*b*) Keratitis	1	
(*c*) Staphyloma	1	
(*d*) Squint	22	
(*e*) Cataract	4	

It is becoming evident that examination of the eyes of young infants conduces materially to the preservation of vision and the prevention of visual defects in the City. More infants at the pre-school age are coming under observation—a phase of preventative medicine which offers the most hopeful prospects. It may be that in time systematic ophthalmic examinations will be conducted in infancy, with the following objects in view.

(i) Errors of refraction jeopardise the development of binocular vision. There are certain states of refraction in which squint almost inevitably develops, sooner or later. Measles, a fall, or even a fright may be the exciting cause, but the underlying fault will often date much earlier. Hypermetropia commonly decreases as time goes on, but if squint develops the squinting eye becomes partially blind from disuse, and does not always recover even if the eye be put straight by operation. Infancy is the time for fostering the acquisition and maintenance of binocular vision.

(ii) The value of our facilities for dealing with myopia appears to be greatest when they are brought into operation from the beginning of school life.

(iii) Very low visual acuity from any cause is soon complicated by nystagmus. In numerous cases in blind schools the results of successful but late operations for cataract are marred by an imperfectly developed fixation sense.

(iv) Early recognition is the key to success in the treatment of most diseases of the eye.

Among administrative matters which have engaged attention has been the future of young persons whose vision verges upon blindness and is likely to deteriorate. To define blindness is as much an economic as a clinical problem, and each case requires individual consideration.

ORTHOPÆDIC CASES.

These cases are seen by Mr. F. W. Goyder, M.B., F.R.C.S., consulting Orthopædic Surgeon at Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives on Friday mornings and at St. Luke's Hospital on Saturday mornings. Children may be referred by private practitioners, by the School and Pre-school Medical Officers at those times either for an opinion or for operative or conservative treatment. An increasing use of these opportunities for consultation, though it has more than doubled the work of the Orthopædic Surgeon, has greatly simplified and rendered more efficacious the working of the Orthopædic Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital.

The better co-ordination of the various centres dealing with children of School and Pre-school age and notably between the Tuberculosis and Orthopædic Centres has rendered it possible to arrange at St. Luke's Hospital a complete scheme for the treatment and coincident education of cases of surgical tuberculosis. The Orthopædic Surgeon attends on alternate months at Grassington Sanatorium to supervise the treatment of surgical tuberculosis at that institution. Where operative interference is required the children from Grassington are transferred direct to the Orthopædic Clinic at St. Luke's. An efficient balcony has been erected at St. Luke's where these cases are being treated out of doors day and night all the year round. Artificial Sunlight has now been installed at St. Luke's.

The duration of treatment in Surgical Tuberculosis under the best conditions cannot be reduced much below three years. Cure takes much longer if the conditions are not good and the supervision is ineffective or intermittent. At St. Luke's it is now possible to keep these cases continuously under treatment and when the disease is at last arrested, to transfer the children to Lister Lane School so that their subsequent progress can be watched.

134 consultations have been held by the Orthopædic Surgeon, many at St. Luke's Hospital. 54 cases have been referred by the School or other Medical Officers for consultation.

76 Operations have been performed ; the list given below showing the wide variety of cases treated :—

Congenital Conditions :	Dislocation of Hip	9
	Talipes	17
	Torticollis	6
Rickety Deformities	... ...	11
Paralytic Conditions :	Birth Palsy	3
	Infantile Paralysis	6
	Spastic Paralysis	5
Tuberculosis	... ...	9
Other conditions ...	... ...	10
	Total	76

The increased measure of co-operation between the different units dealing with orthopædic work among children is a matter of importance as it enables cases to be got under specially skilled treatment early in the diseases and only by this means can deformity be prevented or diminished.

OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

(*a*) Playground Classes.

The only classes which are regularly held in playgrounds are those for physical training, but in favourable weather other classes are frequently held in the playgrounds.

(*b*) School Journeys.

During the Spring and Summer months children are taken for ourneys to the outskirts of the city and given instruction in nature tudy, botany, etc. Classes are also taken into the Parks and recreation grounds for one lesson per week.

(*c*) School Camps.

The four Camp Schools which had been in operation for eight years (during the Summer months) previously to the Summer of 1922, have not yet been re-opened.

(*d*) Open-air Class-rooms, in Public Elementary Schools.

Excepting Special and Nursery Schools there are only two Schools n Bradford with Open-air Classrooms, both Infants' Departments.

(*e*) Day Open-air Schools.

(1) Thackley Open-air School :—This Schools was opened 31st August, 1908, and is open all the year round, excepting a short period t Easter and Christmas. The accommodation is now 276. The results f the treatment on the physical and moral conditions of the children who have passed through the School continues to be most satisfactory.

At the close of the year 1925 investigations were made into the ases of 53 children who left the Thackley Open-air School 1919-1923.

These cases were not selected (beyond the dates of discharge) but were drawn from the file at random, from the first four letters of the alphabet.

Where the children had attended regularly at the Open-air School the physical progress whilst at the School was very satisfactory, excepting two, in which progress was only fair. The home of each case has been visited by a Nurse and an illustration of the permanent nature of the benefit received by attendance at the Open-air School will be seen from the following particulars :—

BOYS.

Boys who continued in good health after leaving the Open-air School.

Attending School regularly	8
Attending School fairly regularly	1
Working regularly as :—	
Shop assistant	1
Warehouseman	5
Millhand	1
Machinist	1
Apprentices	2
Garage Assistant	1
Greengrocer	1
Total	21

Boys whose health was unsatisfactory after leaving the Open-air School.

1 boy aged 13 years admitted to Sanatorium 29th January, 1925, Anæmia and Pre-tubercular.

1 boy aged 14 years attending School irregularly. Still under treatment. Bronchial trouble and anæmia since 1917. Home conditions very bad, 9 persons in two bedrooms and no ventilation.

GIRLS.

Girls who continued in good health after leaving the Open-air School.

Attending School regularly	11
Attending School fairly regularly	1
Working regularly as :—	
Clerks	3
Winders	4
Spinners	3
Silk Picker	1
Burler	1
Weaver	1
Milliner	1
Total	26

Girls whose health was unsatisfactory after leaving the Open-air School.

1 girl died of meningitis in 1923. Discharged Open-air School 1921.

1 girl aged 17 suffering from high myopia—unable to work. Home conditions very bad, 9 persons in one bedroom.

1 girl died in Sanatorium at age of 17.

1 girl worked irregularly as a spinner, suffering from rheumatic fever, now in hospital.

The numbers of children in attendance at the Thackley Open-air School during the year 1925 are as follows :—

	Boys	*Girls*
Number on register 1st January, 1925 ...	128	137
Number admitted during 1925	255	231
Number discharged during 1925	224	203
Number on register 31st December, 1925 ...	159	165
Average number present during the year ...	124·7	124·6

(*b*) On the 4th November, 1925 a new day Open-air School was opened at Daisy Hill in the same field in which the Myope School is situated. The buildings are old army huts which were originally used for a Summer Camp School.

The particulars respecting the attendance of children at this School are as follows :—

	Boys	*Girls*
Number admitted when the School was opened ...	39	43
Number admitted since opening of School ...	1	3
Number discharged since opening of School	—	—
Number on register 31st December, 1925	40	46
Average number present during period	34	36

(*c*) Lister Lane Open-air School :—This School is adjacent to the School for Physically Defectives and had been set apart for the accommodation of children discharged from Sanatorium and free from infectious pulmonary disease. They are kept apart from the children in the main block, and on evidence of any infectivity are discharged for re-admission to a Sanatorium. Many of these children never presented definite signs of teberculosis, their admission to a Sanatorium having been a preventive measure on account of their general health or because they had been in continuous contact with a case of pulmonary tuberculosis. Most of the quiescent cases of tuberculosis of bones and joints still continue to be admitted to the Physically Defectives' School, so that they may receive the after-treatment they require.

There were 72 children on the School register at the end of 1925 who are classified by the Medical Officer for the School as follows :—

Defect	Boys		Girls		Total
	Aged 5 to 10	Aged 11 to 14	Aged 5 to 10	Aged 11 to 14	
Pretubercular	12	13	11	7	43
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	2	4	2	9
Tubercular glands of thorax ...	1	2	2	1	6
Tubercular glands of other regions	5	1	—	2	8
Tuberculosis of bones and joints ...	—	1	—	1	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	1	1	—	2	4
Totals	20	20	17	15	72

	Boys	*Girls*
Number on register 1st January, 1925	25	24
Number admitted during 1925	25	19
Number discharged during 1925	10	11
Number on register 31st December, 1925	40	32
Average number present during 1925...	29	24

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.—The value of the syllabus issued in 1909 by the Board of Education was recognised in Bradford and teachers' classes were arranged for practice in the exercises and in the teaching methods contained therein. Henceforth the physiological effect of exercise upon the child was given special consideration.

The new syllabus for Elementary Schools introduced by the Board of Education in 1919 followed by one compiled for children under seven years of age has been adhered to. Thus at the present time, children from Elementary Schools receive a systematic training through graded exercises suited to their age and mental development, and in addition there is increased attention to games and running and jumping activities.

In Bradford, teachers are making efforts to provide sound physical training lessons. In the Elementary Schools, lessons are taken in the playground, in the fresh moving air. Many of the playgrounds are small or possess a rough surface and these conditions are not conducive to good physical training lessons. When the outdoor lessons are made impossible by weather conditions, the school hall is requisitioned. At such times, dancing is frequently included. In a large number of the Schools which do not possess a hall, the lesson is not neglected, a modified form is conducted in the available spaces of the class-rooms. Much of this type of lesson is regarded as a valuable preparation for future out-door exercise.

Both at the Medical Inspections in Schools and at the Special Inspections at the School Clinic children found to be suffering from heart disease, etc., are excluded by the School Medical Officers from physical exercises and games for periods generally of three months duration, by notices issued to Head Teachers. At the expiration of the period of exclusion the children are re-examined and if necessary further exclusions are issued.

11. PROVISION OF MEALS.—(*a*) The School Medical Officer attends the Meetings of the Canteen Committee when he considers it desirable and reports to the Committee the cases of all children found at the Medical Inspections (in School or at the School Clinics) to be underfed.

(*b*) The School Medical Officer is consulted as to the alterations in the Menu rendered desirable by changes in the seasons of the year or other causes.

12. SCHOOL BATHS.—There are six School Swimming Baths, n addition to six District Swimming Baths, one Central Swimming Bath and one Open-air Swimming Bath, which are under the Management of the Baths Committee. Out of a total of 111 Upper Departments there are only 30 from which children are not taken to School Baths. In swimming a great advance has been made. The Baths Committee in 1923 provided two banners to be awarded to the boys' and girls' department respectively obtaining the largest number of certificates at the quarterly examination in swimming. During the past year the increase in the number of competitors has made it necessary for the Swimming Board to conduct bi-monthly examinations. The year ending March 31st, 1925, showed an increase in the number of successful children of 50 per cent. over the previous year. Much hard work has been done by the instructors, and it is becoming the practice to teach children in groups instead of individually.

13. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.—Parents are invited to attend the Routine Medical Inspection of their children in both Secondary and Elementary Schools and all medical examinations at the various Clinics.

The presence of the parents affords an opportunity to the Medical Officers for giving advice and explanations about the children's health, also in cases where operations for Tonsils and Adenoids or treatment at any of the Special Departments are recommended by the Medical Officer, the consent of the parent is obtained at the time of the inspection, thus causing no delay in these cases being referred and treated.

The percentage of parents present at the Routine Inspections in each group is given in Table VIII at the end of this report.

14. CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.—The School Medical Service is much indebted to the Teachers for the help given at the Routine Inspections, also for the cases referred to the School Clinics on the forms provided, their support goes far to lighten the work of the Medical Officers.

The influence of the Head Teachers with the parents helps the attendance of children at the School Clinics for both Medical and dental purposes and the teachers' special knowledge of the children and their environment is very helpful to the Nurses in " following up."

15. CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS. —The information gained by the School Attendance Officers in visiting the homes of the children is given to the School Medical Department in all cases where difficulty is obtained in securing the attendance of children at the School Clinics and is much appreciated ; many cases having occurred during the year where three appointments have been made for a child to attend the School Clinic without any result, but in each case the Attendance Officer has finally secured the child's attendance. The medical certificates given by private practitioners, collected by the School Attendance Officers are all kept at the Central School Clinic after particulars have been entered on the Medical Record Cards of the children concerned.

16. CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.—The help given by the Bradford Cinderella Club in providing children referred to them by the Medical Staff with the necessary clothing and boots, also by sending children to the Ambler Home, Morecambe, has been much appreciated.

The Guild of Help visitors have also assisted the School Medical Service by referring cases to the School Clinics, giving information obtained during their visits to homes and also, in a few cases where parents were working, they have brought children to the School Clinics.

The Charity Organisation Society has also assisted the Schoo Medical Service in helping cases referred to them by the School Medica Officers.

During the year many cases of neglected children have been brough to the notice of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty t Children's Inspectors, with beneficial results to the children concerned The Inspectors have also visited a number of cases where the parent had refused to obtain spectacles prescribed by the School Medica Officers. In practically every case these visits proved successful.

17. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

(*a*) The methods adopted for ascertaining and dealing with children who are defective within the meaning of Part V of the Education Act, 1921, are as follows :—

The majority of cases are found during the Routine Inspections in the Schools and the Special Inspections at the School Clinics. Others are referred by Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers. Whenever a case is found, or referred, a special appointment is made for the child to be medically examined at the Central School Clinic by the Chief Assistant School Medical Officer who makes all recommendations to the Local Education Authority for admittance to the various Special Schools in the City.

(*b*) All Mentally Defective Children of School age, not in attendance at Special Schools, are placed under the supervision of a Voluntary Care Committee. The children also attend the School Clinic, at periods named by the Certifying Officer, for re-examination or are visited at their homes or Elementary Schools by the Medical Officer.

(*c*) The arrangements made for the after care are carried out by the Local Mental Deficiency Committee. All children who pass through the Special Schools are notified to this Committee under Section 2 (2) (9) or 2 (2) (b) of the Mental Deficiency Act. 1913. This Committee has set up a Voluntary Committee which undertakes the visitation of such persons at regular intervals and the reports of these visitors are presented to the Committee not less than twice in each year.

All blind children reaching 16 years of age are notified to the Blind Persons Act Committee and are then transferred to the Adolescent Training Courses at the Odsal House Blind School. All children leaving Special Schools are visited and kept under the supervision of the Special Schools' Sub-Committee.

Each Special School has a House Committee which is composed of members of the Education Committee along with voluntary workers who visit the homes of the children and submit their reports to meetings which are held at regular periods.

Particulars of children who have left the Special School for the Blind or Deaf in the last five years :—

RESIDENTIAL BLIND SCHOOL.	*Boys*	*Girls*
1. Employed	11	16
2. Unemployed	—	—
3. Employment in course of settlement (not included under Head 2)	1	—
4. Unfit for work	—	1
Total number left	12	17

DAY SCHOOL FOR DEAF.	Boys	Girls
1. Employed	4	6
2. Unemployed	2	1
Total number left	6	7

140 scholars passed out of the McMillan School for Mentally Defectives during the period 1919 to 1923 inclusive, and the undermentioned list shows the present position.

Now under Orders of the Mental Deficiency Act	33
Left the City	2
Lost trace	1
Deaths	8
Not notified to Local Authority under M.D. Act	15
In Asylum	1
Total	60

Leaving 80 at present at home under various circumstances and under "Supervision" of the M.D. Authority :—

Employed satisfactorily in various capacities	44
Employed fairly satisfactorily	8
Irregularly employed	6
Unemployed	3
Unemployable	15
Assisting at home	4
	80

It must be noted that the age incidence of the scholars under review, excludes persons who are over the age when they would be considered to be entitled to wages at the adult scale, and except in 5 of the 44 cases of those considered "satisfactorily employed," it is not possible to estimate what proportion of these persons will be considered to be so employed, when the time arrives for them to be entitled to full wages.

It is a common experience for boys particularly, to perform boy's work until they are 21 years of age, but on attaining 21 years and being entitled to increased scale wages, they are dismissed from their regular employment and can only then be classed as irregularly or unsatisfactorily employed.

General review of the Special Schools :—

(1) Odsal House Blind School.

There were 9 boys and 22 girls on the register of this School on the 1st January, 1925. During the year 3 boys and 2 girls were admitted, 5 boys and 5 girls discharged, leaving on register at the end of the year 7 boys and 19 girls. Of the number on register 4 boys and 4 girls were from other towns.

Of the 10 discharged 3 girls were transferred to the Daisy Hill Myope School, 2 boys left the city and 3 boys and 2 girls were transferred to the Odsal House Training Centre.

(2) The Myope School.

The new School at Daisy Hill which is self-contained and of the Open-air School type was fully reported upon in the 1923 report. The accommodation is 110. Particulars as to the number of children in attendance at the School during the year are as follows :—

	Boys	*Girls*
Number on register 1st January, 1925	34	42
Number admitted during 1925	29	55
Number discharged during 1925	5	15
Number on register 31st December, 1925	58	82

Children who have left during the year.

1. Transferred to Odsal Training Centre at 16 years	1	—
2. Went to work at 14 years of age	3	8
3. Went to work at 15 years of age	—	4
4. Went to work at 16 years of age	1	3
Totals	5	15

(3) Deaf School.

This School which is situated on the east side of the Odsal House Blind School is a detached stone building together with a large Army Hut which have been adapted for workshop and class-rooms to meet he requirements of the deaf children. There is accommodation for orty day pupils.

The greatest amount of time is given to teaching the deaf to speak, .e., the actual development of the power of articulation and the building up of a vocabulary by which a child can express his growing ideas.

Carpentry and gardening serve for general training, while affording o some boys an opportunity for choosing a means of livelihood. For he girls, needlework, both hand and machine work, together with ookery and housecraft, serve for manual occupations.

	Boys	*Girls*
Number on register 1st January, 1925	23	21
Number admitted during year...	3	1
Number discharged during year	4	8
Number on register 31st December, 1925 :—		
(*a*) Totally Deaf	16	11
(*b*) Partially Deaf	5	2
(*c*) Aphasic	1	1
Children who have left during the year :—		
1. Transferred to Hearing Schools	2	—
2. Went to work at 16 years of age	1	2
3. Allowed to leave under 16 years of age (improved hearing)	—	3
4. Left the City	1	3
Totals	4	8

(4) Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives.

This is a special school for children who are so incapacitated, principally on account of deformity or cardiac disease, that they are unable to benefit from education in an ordinary Elementary School. They are admitted on attaining school age, or later, and stay till 16 years old. In many cases of deformity irreparable damage has been done by the time the child comes to School, 2 to 5 years having elapsed since the period when restoration of function of the affected parts might have been possible. Motor ambulances are provided for the conveyance of children unable to travel by the ordinary means of transport. Special chairs and couches are available in the class-rooms.

The School is designed on open-air lines with ample window space and playing grounds. The main block is orientated to get the maximum amount of sun. The children stay all day at School, their dinners being sent from the Green Lane Cooking Depot. Additional milk puddings are prepared in the School Kitchen, where also the girls get cookery lessons. The children rest for an hour on canvas stretchers after their dinners.

Education is adapted to the needs and capacity of the individual. An increasing amount of technical training is being introduced.

The Medical Staff is common to the Physically Defectives and the Open-air Schools at Lister Lane. It consists of a Nurse and four Masseuses, who are employed whole-time, the Medical Officer, who visits three half-days a week and a Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon, who visits one half-day a week. Massage, remedial exercises, baths and electricity form part of the routine treatment. Cellulose splints and jackets and simple metal splints are made and fitted at the School. The Orthopædic Surgeon operates on selected cases at St. Luke's Hospital.

There were 184 children on the School Roll at the end of the year classified as follows :—

Defect	Boys		Girls		Total
	Aged 5 to 10	Aged 11 to 15	Aged 5 to 10	Aged 11 to 15	
Congenital Deformities, *e.g.*, Club-foot, Dislocation of Hipjoint, etc.	5	—	4	3	12
Birth Palsy, Torticollis, Infantile Hemiplegia, etc.	10	7	4	5	26
Deformities due to Infantile Paralysis ...	6	5	6	4	21
Deformities due to Rickets	7	2	7	2	18
Deformities due to Tuberculous Disease of Bones and Joints :					
1. Spine	3	3	3	5	14
2. Hip	4	3	4	3	14
3. Other regions ...	3	3	2	1	9
Heart Disease :—					
Congenital	2	3	—	—	5
Acquired	3	10	8	14	35
Other Conditions ...	11	10	3	6	30
Totals	54	46	41	43	184

	Boys	*Girls*
Number on Register 1st January, 1925	67	70
Number admitted during the year	49	35
Number discharged during the year	17	20
Number on register 31st December, 1925	100	84

Children discharged during the year :—

Fit to attend an Elementary School	4	4
For employment at 16 years	7	4
For employment at under 16 years	4	8
Left the district	1	1
Deceased	1	3
Totals	17	20

(5) Classes for Stammerers.

There are two classes for Stammerers at the Wibsey Council School. The method followed by the teachers in charge has been based on the suggestions made by Mr. Arthur Burrell, M.A., late Principal of Borough Road College. The scholars remain to dinner and rest before beginning the afternoon's work. This daily rest forms no small part of the treatment of the stammerers, whose general physical condition is carefully watched. The treatment includes special breathing and rhythmical exercises, and in addition the scholars take such ordinary class subjects as may be followed without detriment to the general development of speech control.

44 children attended these classes during the year 1925, of which 4 were discharged as cured. Three others have an almost clear record for some months but would probably relapse if sent back to an ordinary school, as they are exceedingly nervous types.

Only children actually discharged as cured are counted as such. Two cases were of defective speech other than stammering. Both these cases show very marked improvement. One of them, a boy of 12 was unable to pronounce any of the consonants and the diphthong vowels, when admitted in May, so that his speech was quite unintelligible. He is now able, though in some cases with difficulty, to sound all these and to talk so that a perfect stranger can understand every word he says. It was however considered advisable for him to remain until he has become fluent through practice.

With the exception of 10, 2 of whom have now left, all the children could be relied on to read or answer questions in class, even before strangers, without stammering. Of these, 8 are considerably below the average standard of intelligence, but these have improved greatly from the educational point of view owing to the individual attention they have been able to receive.

The main difficulty is not in teaching the children to be able to speak correctly but to get them to remember to make the effort to do so on all occasions.

Because effort is required, children, especially those who only stammer slightly, are likely to take the line of least resistance when not under supervision, and not to take the trouble to speak correctly.

For this reason every effort is made to obtain the co-operation of the parents and where this is forthcoming the task is much easier.

One of the 4 cured cases was refused a post with the Bradford Dyers' Association in July, 1925, because he stammered so badly, in December he obtained a post with them as he was entirely free from any trace of stammering by that time.

(6) The Mentally Defective School.

The Margaret McMillan Special School was opened in the Summer of 1915. The girls occupy a country house which stands in its own ground of four and a half acres and the boys' premises are situated in a field at the rear of the house.

There is accommodation for 80 boys and 70 girls.

The numbers of children attending this School are shown in the following table :—

	On roll 1st January, 1925	Admitted	Discharged	On roll 31st December, 1925
Boys	84	19	12	91
Girls	68	15	10	73
Totals ...	152	34	22	164

Boys who have left during the year :—

1. Went to work at 16 years of age 4
2. Transferred to Institution for Mentally Defectives ... 4
3. Placed under guardianship of parents 3
4. Left the City 1

Total 12

Girls who have left during the year :—

1. Went to work at 16 years of age 9
2. Transferred to Institution for Mentally Defectives ... 1

Total 10

(7) Grassington Sanatorium School.

On January 1st, 1925, 24 boys and 15 girls were in residence at the Grassington Sanatorium School for suspected or definite Tuberculosis ; 50 boys and 22 girls were admitted during the year, 53 boys and 31 girls were discharged, leaving the number on register 31st December, 1925, 21 boys and 6 girls.

The 84 children discharged were dealt with as follows :—

Admitted to	Boys	Girls
Lister Lane Open-air School	24	14
Thackley Open-air School	2	5
McMillan School	1	—
Ordinary Schools (to be re-examined at short intervals)	3	—
St. Luke's Hospital	3	1
North Bierley Union Hospital	1	—
Still under treatment at the Anti-Tuberculosis Centre ...	14	8
Over 14 years of age	4	2
Left the City	1	1
Totals	53	31

It will be noticed from the report of Mr. F. W. Goyder, M.B., F.R.C.S., consulting Orthopædic Surgeon, that he attends this School on alternate months to supervise the treatment of surgical tuberculosis and arrange for any cases requiring surgical treatment to be transferred to the Orthopædic Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital.

The following particulars respecting the treatment of school children at the Anti-tuberculosis Centre and Bierley Sanatorium have been given by Dr. Vallow, the Tuberculosis Officer :—

	Boys	*Girls*
1. Children treated at the Anti-tuberculosis Centre :—		
Number under treatment on the 1st January, 1925 ...	15	6
Number of new cases during the year	69	54
Number discharged during the year (including cases sent to Sanatoria)	58	37
Number remaining under treatment on the 31st December, 1925	26	23
2. Children under treatment at the Bierley Sanatorium on the 31st December, 1925 :—		
(*a*) Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	1	—
(*b*) Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	4	4
(*c*) Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis	1	—
(*d*) Pre- or latent tuberculosis	4	1
Totals	10	5

18. NURSERY SCHOOLS.—There are now four Nursery Schools in Bradford, St. Ann's School was opened in the Spring of 1920, Princeville School in November, 1920, Lilycroft School in May, 1921 and Wapping Road was opened in October, 1925.

The St. Ann's School is situated in Broomfields, an area in which 1,300 of the houses have been condemned as unfit for human habitation. The building was at one time a common lodging house, with two long rooms used as sleeping rooms, a common kitchen, and two small rooms on the upper floor, for the use of the proprietor. The conversion of this house into a Nursery School is an interesting feature of the whole experiment, and is proof of the enterprise of those responsible, although the activities of a Nursery School are best carried on in a building, or shelters which provide specially for toddlers and older children, the difficulties present with most adaptations are solved intelligently by the methods and organisation employed.

At the Princeville School an environment is offered to the child which gives him the full opportunity for the development of his activities.

It consists of rooms with folding doors which open on to a verandah and a garden, of which the children are masters. At one end of the verandah there is a closed bathroom, with every appliance which makes possible the extensive teaching of hygiene in the Nursery School. At the other end of the building there is a kitchen-sitting room, where meals are dispensed, although the actual cooking of meals takes place at Bradford's Central Depot, Green Lane. The garden is a noticeable feature of the school.

The Lilycroft Nursery School building is similar to that of Princeville, although the main rooms are larger, and the bathroom, kitchen, etc., are placed at the back of these rooms.

The garden is smaller, but it had the great advantage of years of cultivation before the Nursery appeared, while the garden at Princeville was formerly waste ground.

The general principle which guides the life of the Nursery School can be stated under three heads :—

1. The development of auto-education, as opposed to the dogmatic method with its demand for mechanical obedience, and its pursuit of external results.
2. The preservation and maintenance of the health of the child so that he can offer resistance to the attacks of diseases which threaten the child in later schools.
3. The association with, and the co-operation of, the parent in these aims.

This last is undoubtedly the form that all social work, which is to be effective should take ; there is no stronger link to be found than that which exists between the mother, and the guardian of her child at this helpless age, and it is while the interest of the young parent is involved, that the Nursery School can impress its teaching.

The medical staff acts in close association with the Education Staff in connection with the general arrangements, equipment, and dietary provided. The Assistant School Medical Officer and the Nurse visit the Schools at regular periods.

It will be noticed from paragraph 24, Statistical Tables, that 188 children were on the register of these Schools on the 30th June, 1925, but the Wapping Road School was not then opened. It will also be noticed from Table 1 that 243 children were medically examined during the year, the increase over the number on register being accounted for by children who have left the School or been transferred to Infants' Departments during the year.

Of the 243 children examined 200 defects were found, 72 observation cases and 128 referred for treatment. The result of treatment is given in the following table :—

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects						
	To be kept under Observation	Referred for Treatment	Treated		Result of Treatment		
			By this Authority	Otherwise	Remedied	Improved	Unchanged
Malnutrition	—	7	7	—	2	5	—
Uncleanliness : Head	1	4	4	—	4	—	—
Body	—	5	5	—	5	—	—
Skin : Ringworm, Head	—	2	2	—	2	—	—
Ringworm, Body	—	2	2	—	2	—	—
Scabies	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Impetigo	—	14	14	—	11	3	—
Other Diseases (Non-T.B.) ...	1	5	5	—	4	1	—
Eye : Blepharitis	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Corneal Ulcer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Squint	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ear : Defective Hearing	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Otitis Media	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Nose and Throat : Enlarged Tonsils	11	2	2	—	2	—	—
Adenoids ...	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	5	1	1	—	1	—	—
Other Conditions	1	3	3	—	2	1	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-T.B.)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation :							
Heart Disease Organic	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Heart Disease Functional ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anæmia	4	7	7	—	2	5	—
Lungs : Bronchitis	8	10	10	—	4	6	—
Other Diseases (Non-T.B.)	1	10	10	—	7	2	1
Deformities : Rickets	10	25	25	—	—	16	9
Spinal Curvature ...	—	2	2	—	—	1	1
Other Forms	2	11	10	1	3	4	4
Infectious Diseases	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Dental Caries	1	2	2	—	2	—	—
Miscellaneous	9	8	7	1	5	3	—
Totals	72	128	125	3	64	47	17

19. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—During the year the woman Medical Officer has been employed six half-days per week on work in connection with the Secondary Girls' Schools. In the Boys' Secondary Schools a similar amount of time has been spent, the Medical Officer in each of the four districts taking the Secondary Boys' School in his particular district. Medical Inspections have been carried out in all the Secondary Schools under this Authority, also in the Bradford Boys' Grammar School, the Girls' Grammar School, St. Bede's Grammar School and St. Joseph's College for Girls. In all the Schools except the Boys' Grammar School the classes of children examined were all Entrants and children 12 years of age together with children over 12 years.

It will be seen from Table I that 4,225 children were examined (including Bursars) during the year, compared with 3,619 in 1924, 3,547 in 1923 and 1,944 in 1922.

The summaries of all defects found with the recommendations of the Medical Officers are given in the Tables under the heading of Secondary Schools.

20. CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.—No provision is made for the Medical Inspection of pupils in Continuation Schools by this Authority.

21. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS. —The following remarks are extracted from the Report of the Juvenile Employment Bureau for the year ended 31st July, 1925 :—

The Bureau is the Department especially established by the Authority for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Section 107 of the Education Act, 1921 and Section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.

The advantages of the Unemployment Insurance Acts being administered by the Education Authority alongside the Choice of Employment work having been very apparent during the year.

Juveniles of 16 to 18 years of age who are working in an insured trade must apply at the Bureau for an Unemployment Insurance Book.

In the event of their being unemployed and claiming Unemployment Benefit, they again attend at the Bureau to make their claim and then daily whilst out of work for the purpose of signing the Unemployed Register. It will thus be seen that these young people are continually in touch with the Committee's Officers and have the advantage of receiving such advice and guidance as may from time to time seem necessary to their general welfare.

As in certain cases Claimants for Benefit are required to appear before a Special Rota Committee composed of members of the Juvenile Employment Committee and meeting every fortnight, large numbers of unemployed juveniles have come under the personal notice and influence of members of the Committee and in cases where the unemployed boy or girl has not been attending evening school, he or she has been advised to do so and special arrangements have been made, for such as were willing, to attend without payment of the usual fees.

The various methods employed for bringing the work of the Bureau to the notice of Employers, Parents and Children have been very effective as shown by the fact that during the year no less than 1,169 parents have visited the Bureau and a much larger number of enquiries have been received from employers than in former years.

New points of contact have been made with various organisations during the year and the Bureau has now working arrangements with the Guardians, Pensions Committee, the Council of Social Service and the Police Court Missioner.

An arrangement has also been made with the General Post Office Authorities whereby all juvenile applicants for positions in the Post Office or Telephone Services are required to register at the Bureau and positions are filled from this register as they arise, in order of registration.

Junior positions in the Municipal Service also are filled through the Medium of the Bureau, the Heads of the several Departments notifying their requirements in accordance with the City Council's resolution of January, 1920.

The Secretary of the Federation of Master Builders has agreed to place before the members of the Federation the names of boys submitted to him who are wishful to enter the Building Trade with a view to their being taken on as apprentices in the various branches.

The placing of girls in Domestic Service is the least satisfactory part of the Bureau's work. Bradford girls are seldom willing to take up this class of work, and such girls as come into the City from other districts seldom remain in a place for any length of time. They often become home-sick and fail to return to Bradford after having spent a holiday at home. Many who do remain in Bradford leave Domestic Service after picking up acquaintance with girls working in the mills who appear to them to enjoy more liberty and to have a better time generally.

Being away from home, these girls have to live in lodgings, and all, apparently, goes well with them until slack times come and they again turn to Domestic Service in order to be assured of a home. Many such cases have been dealt with during the year.

The placing of boys and girls who have some mental or physical defect is very difficult as they are unable to take their place on an equal economic basis with those who have no such handicap. Some have been placed from time to time but unfortunately many are unable to find employment suitable to their limited capacity.

One particular case may be quoted. A boy whose right arm is uite useless, left the Lister Lane Cripple School at sixteen and pro- eded to the School of Art to study Poster Writing. After remaining ere for a year, he registered for employment at the Bureau. He was aced with a firm of Poster Writers who, after giving him a few weeks' ial, regretted their inability to continue his engagement. The boy turned to the School of Art and later was engaged by a firm of Printers o only retained his services for a fortnight, when he again resumed tendance at the School of Art.

The statistical tables given at the end of the Bureau's Report ow :—

	Boys	*Girls*
Total number of juveniles who took up occupations during the year	1740	1646
Number of juveniles who took up " Blind Alley " occupations	755	658
Total number of juveniles who were placed in occupations by the Bureau during the year	556	377
Number of juveniles who were placed in " Blind Alley " occupations by the Bureau ...	18	43

22. SPECIAL INQUIRIES.—1. Dull and Backward Children. September and October 1924, the Head Teachers of all Upper epartments in Elementary Schools were asked to report the names of l children in their Schools who in their opinion were dull and backward. May, 1925, a circular was sent to the Head Teachers asking them to amine these backward children with a view to obtaining, as soon as ossible, accurate and standardised results for all the Schools of the ty. To enable the Head Teachers to conduct the examinations on a niform and standardised test of attainment and intelligence, copies of sts in Reading, Mental Arithmetic and Porteus Maze Tests, along with structions and record sheets were sent to each School; each child to examined individually and apart from the other pupils on their list.

The results have been tabulated on the following principle, according the generally accepted classification adopted by Mr. Cyril Burt, fined by him as follows :—" A child whose Mental Ratio is below per cent. is probably dull and backward and needs individual teaching child whose Mental Ratio is below 70 per cent. is probably mentally ficient, and should be recommended for the statutory medical amination for admission to a special school."

The number of pupils examined or reported upon was 461.

Number with 85 per cent. Mental Ratio and above, 102=22·1 per cent.

Number with between 70 and 84·9 per cent. Mental Ratio, 207=47·07 per cent.

Number with below 70 per cent. Mental Ratio, 142=30·8 per cent.

(Of these 58 were below 60 per cent.).

In view of the large number of children with a very low Mental Ratio, it was recommended to the Education Committee that in the first place all those pupils with a Mental Ratio of below 60 per cent. (*i.e.*, 58 children) should be examined by the School Doctors. After that examination it would be possible to decide whether the remaining children with a Mental Ratio of between 60 per cent. and 70 per cent. should be examined and plans could be considered for dealing with the intermediate section of dull and backward children.

The following is the School Medical Officer's report on the 58 children examined :—

	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Children certified Mentally Deficient on Form 306M	5	12	17
2. Doubtful cases who are being kept under observation at the Open-air School, and will be re-examined later	3	2	5
3. Dull and Backward	13	16	29
4. Mentally normal	—	1	1
Total number examined	21	31	52
5. Failed to attend :—			
(*a*) On account of illness (Bedridden)	—	1	1
(*b*) Over fourteen years (left school)	2	2	4
(*c*) In Clayton Union	—	1	1
Total referred	23	35	58

2. Special Inquiry into the mental condition and occupations o parents of children attending the Margaret McMillan School for Menta Defectives.

An analysis of the record cards of children in attendance at this hool at the end of 1925 revealed the following particulars :—

		Parents of Boys	Parents of Girls
vidence of :—	Feeblemindedness in both parents	12	6
	Feeblemindedness in father only	5	7
	Feeblemindedness in mother only	5	3
	Father in Asylum	1	2
	Mother in Asylum	1	—
	Mother epileptic	—	1
	Father chorea	—	1
	Father paralysed	—	1
	Father deaf	—	1
	Mother deaf	1	—
	Mother defective speech	2	—
	Father congenital deformity	1	—
	Father tubercular	3	—
	Mother tubercular	1	—
	Both parents dead	—	2
	Father dead	10	10
	Mother dead	6	4

ccupations of Parents :—

		Boys	Girls
. Father—	Labourer	20	13
	Woolcomber	13	1
	Stoker	3	—
	Warehouseman	2	1
	Mechanic	2	1
	Shopkeeper	2	—
	Caretaker	1	—
	Ticket Collector	1	—
	Checker	1	—
	Porter	—	1
	Woolsorter	—	1
	Watchman	1	—
	Presser	1	—
	French Polisher	1	—
	Blacksmith	1	—
	Motor Driver	1	—
	Postman	—	1
	Carter	—	1
. Mother—	Millhand	6	2
	Newsvendor	1	—

	Parents of *Boys*	*Parents of* *Girls*
Cases in which there is no record of occupation, or of mental or physical condition of the parents	14	19
Children attending this School from the Bradford Union Children's Homes	8	8

Cases in which parents are dead, illegitimate children, etc., account for the cases where the information could not be obtained.

23. MISCELLANEOUS.—During the Summer of 1925, 1,075 Junior Scholarship candidates were medically examined and of that number 106 boys and 132 girls, or 22·14 per cent. were found to be suffering from some abnormality, full particulars of which will be found in the undermentioned table.

In practically all cases where the Medical Officer had recommended treatment, the treatment was carried out at the School Clinic or Special Departments under this Authority. Of the numbers found abnormal, 9 boys and 13 girls were certified by the Assistant School Medical Officers after consultation with the Chief Assistant School Medical Officer, to be physically unfit for Secondary School education.

Defects found	In boys		In girls	
	To be kept under Observation	Referred for Treatment	To be kept under Observation	Referred for Treatment
Malnutrition	—	13	1	5
Skin diseases	2	2	—	6
External eye diseases	1	1	—	—
Defective vision	16	45	18	32
Squint	5	—	6	4
Ear diseases and Defective hearing	2	3	—	8
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	12	25	7	24
Enlarged cervical glands (Non-Tub.)	2	9	6	4
Heart disease	7	—	3	1
Anæmia	2	5	2	9
Non-Tub. Lung diseases ...	—	7	—	2
Tubercular disease knee (old) ...	—	—	1	—
Deformities (Rickets, spinal curvature, etc.)	1	12	3	10
Infectious diseases	—	1	—	1
Dental caries	—	4	1	3
Miscellaneous	1	2	1	2
Totals	51	129	49	111

Particulars of cases unfit for Junior Scholarships :—

Boys :

Case 1. Progressive myopia.
2. Tuberculosis right lung, recommended Grassington Sanatorium.
3. Keratitis and Defective Vision.
4. Progressive Myopia, recommended Myope School.
5. Rickets and Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.
6. Chronic Bronchitis and Scoliosis.
7. Progressive Myopia, recommended Myope School.
8. Progressive Myopia.
9. Defective Vision, Tachycardia and Anæmia.

Girls :

Case 1. Progressive Myopia, recommended Myope School.
2. Progressive Myopia, recommended Myope School.
3. Progressive Myopia, recommended Myope School.
4. Progressive Myopia, recommended Myope School.
5. Progressive Myopia, recommended Myope School.
6. Enlarged Glands (Non-Tub.) and Malnutrition.
7. Malnutrition, Squint and Defective Vision.
8. Malnutrition (markedly undersized).
9. Anæmia and Malnutrition (admitted Open-air School).
10. Mitral Incompetence and Defective Vision.
11. Congenital Morbus Cordis.
12. Scoliosis.
13. Myopia, Anæmia, Spinal Curvature and Flat Chest.

Medical Examination of Bursars and Student Teachers, 1925.

	Boys	*Girls*
Number Examined	34	90
Number of pupils found with abnormalities	14	32

Particulars of defects found :—

Defects found	In boys		In girls	
	To be kept under Observation	Referred for Treatment	To be kept under Observation	Referred for Treatment
Skin Diseases	—	—	—	4
Defective Vision	5	4	4	8
Defective Hearing	—	1	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils	—	—	2	3
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tub.)	—	—	3	—
Anæmia	—	4	1	6
Lung Diseases (Non-Tub.) ...	—	—	2	—
Deformities (Spinal Curvature, Flat Foot, etc.)	1	1	5	1
Dental caries	—	1	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	1
Totals	6	11	17	23

In two cases the School Medical Officer recommended that the pupils should not proceed with Bursarships, it being inadvisable in one case, a boy, because of progressive myopia and in the other case, a girl, because of myopia and enlarged thyroid.

Four girl candidates were certified as unfit for Bursarships, three because of myopia and one because of myopia and enlarged thyroid.

24. STATISTICAL TABLES.—The numbers of scholars on the registers of the Schools in the City on June 30th, 1925, were as follows :—

	Number of children on Register	Average Attendance
Elementary Schools	35467	29978
Secondary Schools	3957	3593
Central Classes	368	330
Special Schools	927	730
Nursery Schools	188	117
Totals	40907	34748

TABLE I

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

Code Group	Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants	2368	2038	4406
Intermediates	1569	1518	3087
Leavers	1636	1633	3269
Totals	5573	5189	10762
Other Routine Inspections:			
Other Ages	117	118	235
Nursery Schools ...	138	105	243
Special Schools	86	110	196
Candidates for Secondary Schools ...	584	491	1075
Adolescents' Section, Odsal House School for the Blind ...	8	12	20
Totals	933	836	1769

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Age	Bursars						Routine Inspections								Grand Total
	15	16	17	18	19	Total	11	12	13	14	15	16	over 16	Total	
oys	4	19	6	2	3	34	142	437	512	523	437	111	25	2187	2221
irls	9	42	31	7	1	90	46	382	434	458	440	108	46	1914	2004
otal	13	61	37	9	4	124	188	819	946	981	877	219	71	4101	4225

3.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

1. *Elementary Schools.*

Special Inspections	9716
Re-inspections	20574
Total	30290

2. *Secondary Schools.*

Special Inspections	898
Re-inspections	2765
Total	3663

TABLE II

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED, 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

Defect or Disease	Elementary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	Routine Inspection		Special Inspection		Routine Inspection		Special Inspection	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Malnutrition	454	147	14	12	47	20	10	2
Uncleanliness (*see* Table IV, Group V) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin : ...								
Ringworm Scalp, ...	16	—	177	19	—	—	5	—
Ringworm, Body ...	10	—	132	2	1	—	3	—
Scabies	25	—	106	3	11	—	1	1
Impetigo	90	4	1423	1	7	—	21	1
Other Diseases (Non-T.B.)	199	13	397	14	79	23	28	—
Eye :								
Blepharitis	91	1	248	1	12	1	2	—
Conjunctivitis ...	18	—	351	3	7	—	12	—
Keratitis	2	2	15	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcers ...	2	4	14	—	1	—	1	—
Corneal Opacities ...	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision (Ex. Squint)	768	409	1995	150	468	291	85	17
Squint	132	110	92	18	8	13	—	—
Other Conditions ...	19	18	196	12	1	2	19	1
Ear :								
Defective Hearing ...	69	38	65	16	19	32	5	2
Otitis Media ...	88	6	298	7	6	7	6	1
Other Ear Diseases ...	24	11	103	13	2	4	3	1
Nose and Throat :								
Enlarged Tonsils only	494	227	69	27	129	126	6	2
Adenoids only ...	94	36	14	23	9	1	—	2
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	379	99	127	50	19	1	14	2
Other Conditions ...	146	26	492	49	37	14	25	4
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-T.B.) ...	281	307	235	31	46	145	5	—
Defective Speech ...	9	135	14	5	—	22	—	—

TABLE II—*continued.*

Defect or Disease	Elementary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	Routine Inspection		Special Inspection		Routine Inspection		Special Inspection	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Teeth—Dental Disease (*see* Table IV, Group IV)	72	2947	126	35	20	1418	6	1
Heart and Circulation :								
Heart Disease Organic	62	20	19	26	6	26	1	2
Heart Disease Functional	34	63	16	25	15	54	7	6
Anæmia	407	80	738	52	167	63	47	11
Lungs :								
Bronchitis	59	262	328	55	17	17	1	3
Other Non-T.B. Diseases	419	86	208	124	19	21	3	3
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary Definite	3	—	15	2	—	—	1	—
Pulmonary Suspected	10	11	63	16	—	1	4	—
Non-Pulmonary—								
Glands ...	11	8	21	2	—	3	—	—
Spine	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hip	2	2	2	4	—	1	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	1	3	8	1	1	1	—	—
Skin	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Forms ...	3	5	21	8	—	—	—	—
Nervous System :—								
Epilepsy	2	8	11	8	2	—	1	2
Chorea	9	4	120	27	—	3	1	2
Other Conditions ...	27	18	19	12	8	28	1	5
Deformities :—								
Rickets	145	86	12	10	1	16	—	—
Spinal Curvature ...	174	52	8	7	86	41	11	5
Other Forms ...	309	124	35	20	91	107	—	6
Mental Condition ...	12	150	50	98	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases ...	12	2	265	45	—	—	3	—
Other Defects and Diseases	379	152	4870	548	44	58	224	34
Totals ...	5563	5682	13541	1581	1386	2561	562	116

TABLE II—*continued.*

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASE).

Group	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to Require Treatment	
Code Groups :—			
Entrants	4406	1429	32·43
Intermediates	3087	1035	33·53
Leavers	3269	1017	31·11
Total (Code Groups)	10762	3481	32·34
Other Routine Inspections	1769	416	23·52

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Group	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to Require Treatment	
Routine Inspections (including other ages)	4101	1049	25·56
Bursars	124	27	21·77
Totals	4225	1076	25·47

TABLE III

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind) :—			
(1) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Totally Blind—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	3	15	18
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	1	1
(2) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Partially Blind—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	54	82	136
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	5	14	19
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	2	1	3
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf):			
(1) Suitable for Training in a School or Class for the Totally Deaf, or Deaf and Dumb—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	16	12	28
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	1	1
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
(2) Suitable for Training in a School or Class for the Partially Deaf—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	5	2	7
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	1	1
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Mentally Defective :—			
Feebleminded (Cases not Notifiable to the local Control Authority)—			
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children...	91	73	164
Attending Public Elementary Schools	2	1	3
At other Institutions	5	3	8
At no School or Institution	17	10	27
Notified to the Local Control Authority during the Year—			
Feebleminded	12	13	25
Imbeciles	3	5	8
Idiots	2	—	2

TABLE III—*continued.*

	Boys	Girls	Total
Epileptics :—			
Suffering from Severe Epilepsy—			
Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	4	2	6
In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	—	—	—
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	2	2	4
Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	11	12	23
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Physically Defective :—			
Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	3	—	3
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	2	1	3
Non-Infectious but Active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	7	5	12
At Certified Residential Open-air Schools...	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-air Schools... ...	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Delicate Children (*e.g.*, pre- or latent tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Debility, Anæmia, etc.)			
At Certified Residential Open-air Schools...	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-air Schools... ...	233	248	481
At Public Elementary School	145	133	278
At other Institutions	15	3	18
At no School or Institution	36	27	63
Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board...	6	3	9
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	1	1	2
At no School or Institution	3	3	6

TABLE III—*continued.*

	Boys	Girls	Total
Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuberculous Disease) *e.g.*, Children suffering from Paralysis, etc., and including those with severe Heart Disease—			
At Certified Hospital Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ...	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools ...	99	86	185
At Public Elementary Schools	3	2	5
At other Institutions	—	1	1
At no School or Institution	4	9	13

TABLE IV.

ETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group 1.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which e Group V).

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
kin :—			
Ringworm, Scalp	179	14	193
Ringworm, Body	136	1	137
Scabies	123	8	131
Impetigo	1497	16	1513
Other Skin Diseases	562	32	594
inor Eye Defects :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	910	25	935
inor Ear Defects	577	58	635
iscellaneous :—			
(*e.g.*, Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, chilblains, etc.)	4706	148	4854
Totals	8690	302	8992

Secondary Schools.

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Skin :—			
Ringworm, Scalp	5	—	5
Ringworm, Body	4	—	4
Scabies	5	6	11
Impetigo	23	4	27
Other Skin Diseases	43	63	106
Minor Eye Defects :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	45	9	54
Minor Ear Defects	27	11	38
Miscellaneous :—			
(*e.g.*, Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	201	27	228
Totals	353	120	473

TABLE IV—*continued.*

Group II—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the Body of the Report)	2395	38	14	2447
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	11	—	—	11
Total	2406	38	14	2458

tal number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(*a*) Under the Authority's Scheme	1841
(*b*) Otherwise	46

tal number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(*a*) Under the Authority's Scheme	1804
(*b*) Otherwise	51

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
rrors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the Body of the Report)	441	46	20	507
her Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	—	—	—
Total	441	46	20	507

TABLE IV—*continued.*

ROUP II.—(Secondary Schools) (*Cont.*).

tal number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(*a*) Under the Authority's Scheme	354
(*b*) Otherwise	62

tal number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(*a*) Under the Authority's Scheme	353
(*b*) Otherwise	62

GROUP III—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment			Received Other Forms of Treatment	Total Number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total		
467	18	485	982	1467

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Received Operative Treatment			Received Other Forms of Treatment	Total Number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total		
33	6	39	114	153

TABLE IV—*continued.*

GROUP IV—Dental Defects. Elementary and Special Schools.

(1) Number of children who were :—

(*a*) Inspected by the Dentist :

	Age			
Routine Age Groups	3	...	579	Total 24939
	4	...	1394	
	5	...	2780	
	6	...	2161	
	7	...	2001	
	8	...	2618	
	9	...	2867	
	10	...	3020	
	11	...	2683	
	12	...	2393	
	13	...	2147	
	14	...	296	
Specials				297
Grand Total				2791

(*b*) Found to require treatment ...		23741
(*c*) Actually treated		10101
(*d*) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination ...		2802
Half-days devoted to Inspection	178	
Treatment	1445	
		1623
Attendances made by children for treatment		12903
Fillings, Permanent Teeth	6608	
Temporary Teeth	1795	
		8403
Extraction, Permanent Teeth	2761	
Temporary Teeth	9000	
		11761
Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions		1390
Other Operations, Permanent Teeth ...	1632	
Temporary Teeth ...	1773	
		3405

TABLE IV—*continued.*

ROUP IV—Dental Defects (*continued*).

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Number of children who were :—

(*a*) Inspected by the Dentist :—

	Age			
Routine Age Groups	10 ...	75	Total	2503
	11 ...	373		
	12 ...	489		
	13 ...	518		
	14 ...	460		
	15 ...	431		
	16 and over	157		
Specials				324
Grand Total				2827

(*b*) Found to require treatment ...		2296
(*c*) Actually treated		1251
(*d*) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination ...		718
(2) Half-days devoted to Inspection	25	
Treatment	204	229
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment		1969
(4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth	1735	
Temporary Teeth...	10	1745
(5) Extraction, Permanent Teeth	738	
Temporary Teeth	324	1062
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions		222
(7) Other Operations, Permanent Teeth ...	270	
Temporary Teeth ...	163	433

Group V—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	13·41
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the School by School Nurses	73579
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	3694
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	235
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(*a*) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
(*b*) Under the School Attendance Byelaws	—

TABLE VI. AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Age	Total Number Examined		Leavers and Intermediates Groups and Other Ages				Candidates for Junior Scholarships				Secondary School Children			
			Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Males	Females	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.
8	1569	1518	122·2	24·6	121·8	23·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	267	231	128·3	27·3	129·1	26·7	134·4	30·1	134·7	29·0	—	—	—	—
11	454	307	133·1	31·0	136·3	32·4	137·1	31·8	135·8	30·9	137·9	30·7	137·5	31·5
12	1801	1817	139·6	34·0	140·7	34·3	139·7	32·7	140·6	34·3	143·3	34·3	144·2	36·4
13	788	681	142·4	36·2	147·1	39·5	143·8	33·8	142·5	36·6	147·4	37·8	150·1	41·5
14	550	470	143·0	38·9	143·7	36·2	137·0	35·5	—	—	154·8	43·4	155·1	44·5
15	441	449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160·1	48·3	157·0	48·4
16	130	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163·0	49·3	154·9	50·1
17 and over	36	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	173·3	63·0	161·25	54·75

TABLE V. PREVIOUS MEDICAL HISTORY.

ENTRANTS.

Number examined :— Males 2412, Females 2094 : Total ... 4508	Three Years				Four Years				Five Years				Six Years				Seven Years			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	260		223		712		603		1150		1006		246		206		46		56	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Measles	138	53·08	132	59·19	380	53·37	293	48·59	675	58·70	578	57·46	148	60·16	118	57·28	27	58·70	37	66·07
Whooping Cough ...	51	19·62	53	23·76	200	28·09	171	28·36	371	32·26	362	35·98	73	29·67	87	42·23	16	34·78	22	39·28
Scarlet Fever ...	4	1·54	5	2·24	13	1·83	9	1·49	29	2·52	30	2·98	10	4·07	9	4·37	—	—	7	12·50
Diphtheria	—	—	3	1·35	3	0·42	6	0·10	19	1·65	16	1·59	1	0·40	3	1·46	—	—	3	5·36
Mumps	7	2·69	8	3·59	34	4·78	23	3·81	61	5·30	42	4·17	23	9·35	16	7·77	5	10·87	8	14·29
Chicken Pox... ...	31	11·92	38	17·04	122	17·13	108	17·91	229	19·91	229	22·76	55	22·36	52	25·24	14	30·43	15	26·78
Vaccinia	54	20·77	45	20·18	123	17·27	124	20·56	250	21·74	209	20·78	45	18·29	47	22·82	8	17·39	23	41·07
Typhoid Fever ...	1	0·38	—	—	1	0·14	2	0·33	—	—	2	0·20	—	—	2	0·97	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	27	10·38	22	9·87	73	10·25	56	9·29	103	8·96	85	8·45	22	8·94	21	10·20	4	8·70	4	7·14
Bronchitis	26	10·00	23	10·31	114	16·01	69	11·44	151	13·13	119	11·83	38	15·45	35	16·99	6	13·04	8	14·28
Rheumatism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·17	4	0·35	4	0·40	3	1·22	3	1·45	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·17	1	0·09	—	—	—	—	1	4·85	—	—	—	—

TABLE VII.

VERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS. ENTRANTS.

Age	Number Examined		Males		Females	
	Males	Females	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.
3	260	220	95·3	15·2	96·8	15·0
4	712	603	101·6	18·2	100·9	16·6
5	1150	1006	106·5	18·6	106·3	18·2
6	246	206	103·8	20·1	110·1	19·5
7	46	56	117·1	22·6	115·7	21·1

TABLE VIII.

PARENTS PRESENT AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Group	MALES			FEMALES		
	Number of Children Examined	Number of Parents Present	Percentage of Parents Present	Number of Children Examined	Number of Parents Present	Percentage of Parents Present
ntrants ...	2368	1783	75·27	2038	1567	76·89
termediates	1569	825	52·58	1518	919	60·54
avers ...	1636	469	28·67	1633	782	47·89
holarships...	584	291	49·89	491	332	67·62
condary Schools ...	2221	55	2·48	2004	281	14·02
otals ...	8378	3423	40·86	7684	3881	50·51

TABLE IX. VISION.

	Intermediates				Leavers				Scholarship Candidates				Secondary School Children				Totals			
	Boys	Girls	Total	%	Boys	Girls	Total	%	Boys	Girls	Totals	%	Boys	Girls	Totals	%	Boys	Girls	Totals	%
Number tested	1518	1469	2987	—	1550	1599	3149	—	582	478	1060	—	2195	1993	4188	—	5845	5539	11384	—
6/6 Both eyes Normal ...	665	633	1298	43·45	831	770	1601	50·84	442	352	794	74·91	1539	1265	2804	66·95	3477	3020	6497	57·07
6/6 Right ...	38	40	78	2·61	67	73	140	4·45	37	34	71	6·70	146	105	251	5·99	288	252	540	4·74
6/6 Left ...	31	23	54	1·81	45	42	87	2·76	17	25	42	3·96	110	68	178	4·25	203	158	361	3·17
6/9 Right ...	558	585	1143	38·27	396	485	881	27·98	48	45	93	8·77	226	295	521	12·44	1228	1410	2638	23·17
6/9 Left ...	558	571	1129	37·80	402	490	892	28·33	68	60	128	12·08	239	284	523	12·49	1267	1405	2672	23·47
6/12 Right ...	127	103	230	7·70	108	116	224	7·11	29	25	54	5·09	71	96	167	3·99	335	340	675	5·93
6/12 Left ...	131	118	249	8·34	113	122	235	7·46	30	19	49	4·62	82	96	178	4·25	356	355	711	6·25
6/18 Right ...	55	49	104	3·48	77	63	140	4·45	17	14	31	2·92	90	70	160	3·82	239	196	435	3·82
6/18 Left ...	50	61	111	3·72	77	77	154	4·89	16	13	29	2·73	102	94	196	4·68	245	245	490	4·30
6/24 Right ...	28	29	57	1·91	32	43	75	2·38	5	6	11	1·04	54	56	110	2·63	119	134	253	2·22
6/24 Left ...	38	33	71	2·38	37	51	88	2·79	7	9	16	1·51	50	77	127	3·03	132	170	302	2·65
6/36 Right ...	34	23	57	1·91	25	35	60	1·91	1	2	3	0·28	48	47	95	2·03	108	107	215	1·89
6/36 Left ...	28	19	47	1·57	26	33	59	1·24	1	—	1	0·09	49	55	104	2·48	104	107	211	1·85
6/60 Right ...	9	5	14	0·47	12	12	24	0·76	3	—	3	0·28	16	28	44	1·05	40	45	85	0·75
6/60 Left ...	12	6	18	0·60	10	12	22	0·70	1	—	1	0·09	15	22	37	0·88	38	40	78	0·68
6/0 Right ...	4	2	6	0·20	2	2	4	0·13	—	—	—	—	5	31	36	0·86	11	35	46	0·40
6/0 Left ...	5	5	10	0·33	9	2	11	0·35	—	—	—	—	9	32	41	0·98	23	39	62	0·54

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